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Dominican Republic	3.00	Taiwan	2.00	Sudan	2.00
Ecuador	3.00	Thailand	2.00	Switzerland	2.00
El Salvador	3.00	Togo	2.00	Taiwan	2.00
Equatorial Guinea	3.00	Tunisia	2.00	Togo	2.00
Egypt	3.00	Turkey	2.00	Tunisia	2.00
Emirate of Qatar	3.00	Uganda	2.00	Turkey	2.00
Ethiopia	3.00	Ukraine	2.00	Uganda	2.00
Fiji	3.00	United States	2.00	Ukraine	2.00
Ghana	3.00	Yugoslavia	2.00	United States	2.00
Guatemala	3.00			Yugoslavia	2.00

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SUSPECT BEATEN — Zimbabwe troops who beat a man suspected of helping the kidnappers of six tourists told witnesses such beatings are routine. The government denied Friday that bodies of three of the tourists had been found. Page 2.

## Israelis Again Bomb Beirut But New Truce Is Reported

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIRUT — Israeli combat planes, gunboats and artillery pounded PLO targets in wide areas of West Beirut Friday, shattering cease-fire of nearly two days, Lebanese radio reports said.

State-run Beirut radio said later that a cease-fire was called for 9 p.m. Friday.

In Israel, the military command said the bombing was resumed because Israel no longer was obliged to "observe the unilateral cease-fire" because gunners of the Palestine Liberation Organization had opened fire with Katyusha missiles and artillery on Israeli positions outside Beirut earlier in the day.

The Israeli bombardments ended the seventh cease-fire of the 55-day Lebanon crisis since Lebanese negotiators said they had obtained an agreement in principle on a PLO withdrawal within three weeks.

Former Premier Saeb Salam, who has served as chief intermediary between the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, and the PLO, said the agreement involved a limited Israeli withdrawal around Beirut and the deployment of a multinational force before the PLO pullout.

It was not clear what support, if any, the plan had from Israel or the United States, but Mr. Salam said it would take a week to arrange a schedule for the replacement of Israeli troops with a multinational force.

An agreement in principle is already there and now it remains to work out the details," Mr. Salam said after meeting with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

In Washington, President Reagan and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt met Friday and agreed that a six-point Arab League plan for the withdrawal of Palestinian and Israeli forces from Beirut was a "positive step" toward peace in the area, a senior U.S. official said.

Public Pledge

The official said, however, that tactical differences remain between the Egyptian and American positions, with Egypt placing more emphasis on linking the Palestinian withdrawal to movement toward an overall settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Arab League plan, developed at a two-day meeting in Jeddah attended by PLO representatives, represented the Palestinian group's first public pledge to evacuate its military forces from Beirut.

Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon presented the withdrawal formula Thursday to Mr. Habib. It was unclear whether the plan had been conveyed to Israel.

Sources close to Mr. Arafat said the guerrilla leader has asked that the bulk of his 5,000 to 6,000 fighters be shifted to Syria, after which some of them would be sent on to Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

"The execution of the evacuation will take a few weeks," one of the sources said.

Israel's state radio quoted Prime Minister Menachem Begin as saying earlier that the PLO had offered to withdraw first to the Bekaa Valley in an area of eastern Lebanon under Syrian control, and then to Syria.

But Mr. Habib rejected the proposal and insisted the guerrillas should go directly to Syria, the radio quoted Mr. Begin as saying.

Earlier, Israeli Armed Forces Radio reported that Mr. Begin had told a committee in the Knesset (parliament) that if there was no negotiated solution soon, Israel would resume its bombing of Beirut or order an assault on the city.

Mr. Begin said after meetings Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Habib that the U.S. envoy promised to seek an "unequivocal commitment" from the PLO to leave Beirut and to give Israel the answer Friday. President Reagan later said in Washington that no such deadline had been set.

In Beirut, Premier Wazzan assailed Israel's blockade on electricity, water, food and fuel to the Muslim-dominated western sector, saying it was "one form of military option that negates the political option and makes us wonder why, then, these negotiations."

At the United Nations, the Security Council passed an emergency resolution Thursday demanding that Israel immediately lift the blockade.

The U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, did not participate in the 14-0 vote, protesting that she had not been given enough time to consult with Washington.

In Friday's White House meeting, Mr. Ali turned over a letter to Mr. Reagan from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Reagan Extends Grain Sales As 'Favor' to U.S. Farmers

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in a move certain to please U.S. farmers but rile European allies, said Friday that he will accept another one-year extension of the U.S. agreement to sell wheat and corn to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan held out the possibility of expanding 1982-83 sales beyond the current 2.5-million ton level, but he said the United States will not discuss a new long-term agreement "as long as negotiations continue in Poland."

The decision was complicated by the administration's hard-line against the Kremlin following the imposition of martial law in Poland last winter and Mr. Reagan's subsequent embargo on the sale of U.S. technology for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Mr. Reagan, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan defended the decision as more of a favor to U.S. farmers than to the Soviet Union.

The president said U.S. farmers "will not be made to bear alone the burden" of his policy toward the Kremlin, saying they can be assured that they will continue to have a fair opportunity to export grain to the Soviet Union on a cash basis.

"Grain sales have little impact on Soviet military and industrial capabilities," he added. "They absorb hard currency earnings and feed the people of the Soviet Union who are suffering most from the disastrous economic policies of the Soviet government."

The Reagan administration reiterates a vow to punish violators of its pipeline sanctions. Page 2.

The Treasury secretary, speaking at a White House briefing, said the pipeline and the grain issues were not comparable. Mr. Reagan said the United States could prevent completion of the pipeline, but the Kremlin could find badly needed grain supplies elsewhere.

"We're not doing the Soviets any favors," he said.

With the current agreement due to expire Sept. 30 and with the prospect of another bumper U.S. crop keeping prices at depressed levels, the Reagan administration has been under growing pressure to approve longer-term sales.

Bruce Hawley, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said, "It means absolutely nothing to the American farmer. All we're getting is a one-year extension on government authority to impose a ceiling."

Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, and Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, also were critical. Sen. Pressler said the decision will perpetuate the Soviet view of the United States as an unreliable supplier and send them elsewhere for their grain.

Both Michael Hall of the National Corn Growers Association and Carl Schwensen of the National Association of Wheat Growers viewed the decision as a time-buying move that will allow for eventual resumption of negotiations on a long-term agreement.

The Soviet Union has purchased only about 4 million tons of the 23 million authorized by the current agreement, although it is facing a fourth consecutive bad harvest and has a continuing need for foreign supplies.

U.S. trade with Moscow has been in turmoil since early 1980, when President Jimmy Carter imposed a limited sales embargo after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. By the time Mr. Reagan lifted the embargo in 1981, the Soviet Union had turned to other sources for long-term agreements.

The United States is expected to provide a record volume of an estimated 17.8 million tons this year, but the U.S. share of the Soviet market will be only about 40 percent, compared to 78 percent in 1979.

## U.S. Aides Downplay Report on Economy

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, sticking with an optimistic forecast that has been disowned by some of its top policy-makers, predicted Friday that there will be a "significant" economic recovery later this year and that the 1983 budget deficit will be held to \$115 billion, which would be a record.

But even as the White House

## Guerrillas Bar Food Supply to Refugees

Washington Post Service  
BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has prevented food supplies stored in a United Nations warehouse in Beirut from reaching refugees in besieged West Beirut and southern Lebanon.

PLO officials, who in the past have bitterly condemned Israeli forces for periodic blockades of food and water to the western portion of the city, confirmed reports that they were preventing the UN Relief and Works Agency from removing food from the warehouse.

A Palestinian official said the relief agency wanted to send some of the food to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, a move that would reduce the supplies going to refugees in West Beirut.

The Vienna-based relief agency, which has helped Palestinian refugees for the past three decades, said Thursday that since July 19, the PLO has posted a five-man guard at the gate of the warehouse with orders to prevent any supplies from entering or leaving the warehouse without written authority from the PLO.

"No Practical Effect"

The result, relief agency officials said in a statement released in Beirut, Vienna and New York, was that "emergency relief operations... for some 30,000 displaced Palestinian refugees in West Beirut and the movement of supplies from Beirut for distribution to homeless families in south Lebanon have been stopped."

The agency said contacts with the PLO to lift the restrictions "have met with no practical effect." It said a convoy of two trucks loaded with rice and sugar to be delivered Tuesday to refugees in the southern Lebanese city of Sidon, which is under Israeli control, had been prevented from leaving the warehouse.

"Distribution teams in West Beirut have been without flour, rice, sugar, corned beef and skim milk products to issue to displaced Palestinian refugees for over a week," and in Sidon, relief teams have been deprived of the 48 tons of food supplies that were scheduled to have been delivered last week and Thursday, the statement said.

The PLO official argued that the relief agency had plentiful supplies available in Syria, Cyprus and Israel that could be sent to southern Lebanon. But, in confirming the gist of the agency's statement, the official conceded that the PLO decision also was depriving about 30,000 displaced Palestinian civilians in West Beirut.

The official said the Israeli offensive against West Beirut — and the disorganization it has caused

## House Backs Reagan On Military Spending

By Margot Hombrower  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The House has given President Reagan an easy victory by adopting a \$175.3-billion authorization bill for fiscal 1983 in an action that could produce the largest peacetime increase in U.S. military spending.

The bill survived seven days of debate with scarcely a change, and was passed Thursday night by the Democratic-controlled House 290 to 73. It now goes to a conference committee with the Senate, which has passed a bill authorizing \$177.9 billion in military spending.

The House adopted one limiting amendment Thursday night, in effect cutting the military authorization 1 percent across the board, from \$177 billion to just over \$175 billion.

Otherwise, the administration prevailed, defeating amendments to cut funds for a series of controversial items in the Pentagon budget such as the MX and Trident missiles, the C-5B cargo jet, the B-1 bomber, civil defense and the stationing of troops abroad.

The administration's victories were an indication that, while debate continues over exactly how large the military buildup should be, the president has prevailed with his basic argument that military outlays must be increased even in a time of domestic spending cuts.

One Hostile Amendment

The president's success was assured by a majority of Democrats on the House Armed Services Committee, tacitly backed by the House Democratic leadership. Although one effort to cut funds for the MX came close to succeeding, the only hostile amendment that did pass was one cutting \$54 million for nerve gas weapons.

The sum approved is only \$6.3 billion less than the president requested and is a \$46-billion in-

### INSIDE

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- Large arms sales would be possible under a bill quickly enacted by the U.S. House of Representatives. Page 2.
- Private operation of part of the U.S.-owned uranium enrichment business is being considered by the Reagan administration. Page 3.
- MONDAY: A special supplement takes a look at Liberia's rocky transition under Samuel K. Doe.

## Brezhnev, Husak Say U.S. Embargo Helps East Bloc

The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev and the Czechoslovakian leader, Gustav Husak, met Friday at a vacation resort in the Crimea and jointly declared that U.S. trade sanctions were strengthening economic cooperation in the Soviet bloc at the expense of the West.

In recent weeks, Soviet and East European sources have said that Mr. Brezhnev might forgo his annual round of Kremlin meetings with leaders from other countries of the Soviet bloc because of his ailing health. His meeting with Mr. Husak was his first reported with an ally in the Crimea this summer.

The Tass report of Mr. Brezhnev's meeting with Mr. Husak referred to a coming summit on economic issues, but did not indicate what nations would be involved or when and where they would meet.

East European sources have predicted a meeting this summer among leaders of the 10 nations belonging to the Moscow-led Council on Mutual Economic Assistance, but this was the first confirmation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## To Fighters, Pullout Would Be to 'Palestine'

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

OUZAI, Lebanon — Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was out touring the PLO's front-line bunker here the other day when one of the fighters leaning behind a red dirt barricade asked him whether it was true that the PLO was withdrawing from Beirut.

"What do you think?" Mr. Arafat asked him in his typically evasive manner.

"I think that if you order us to withdraw I will shoot you with this gun," the guerrilla said.

Mr. Arafat chuckled, probably because he realized that this simple soldier had captured his problem: how to negotiate an honorable withdrawal of the PLO from Lebanon that can be sold to his fighters, and history, as a victory.

The boys in Position 1, a sand-bagged redoubt next to the western runway of Beirut International Airport and only 200 yards from the forwardmost Israeli tank, are not optimistic.

The guerrillas insist that they will abide by whatever political decision is made by the PLO leadership. But in the same breath they insist — and are told every day in the PLO newspaper Filastin al-Thawra and radio Voice of Palestine — that the only place the guerrillas will withdraw to is "Palestine." They understand this to mean they will leave Beirut only in return for a political concession that advances the Palestinian cause.

Majid, a 28-year-old guerrilla based in Position 1, was asked what he thought of the proposal by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, that the PLO fighters leave Beirut by bus, go to Syria and then be dispersed to different Arab countries.

"I don't understand your question," he said. "You mean we pull out without anything in return?"

"Let me explain to you something," he continued, cradling a Kalashnikov in his lap. "The Israelis could let the PLO withdraw from Beirut with every single gun it has, but if it is without anything political, it would be the death of the PLO. If we stay here and fight as we have for 55 days, and even die, at least the Palestinian cause will have some meaning and remain alive."

If Mr. Arafat is planning to make any concessions to Mr. Habib, whereby the PLO would agree to a "nonpolitical" evacuation from Beirut, no one has told the fighters about it and no effort has been made by the PLO to prepare



Yasser Arafat talked with foreign correspondents in West Beirut moments before Israeli jets, gunboats and artillery began bombarding the city, ending a cease-fire that lasted almost two days.

them psychologically for such a withdrawal.

To the contrary, they have been busy reinforcing their positions. What were simply dirt barricades two weeks ago on the coastal highway leading from Beirut to Ouzai are now strengthened with sandbags and machine-gun nests.

Abu Nussur, a PLO district commander in the Ouzai area, said their bunkers are so solid that in the last seven days of Israeli aerial and naval bombardments of Ouzai, only 10 guerrillas were killed. Most of the casualties were civilians living closer to West Beirut, he said.

Provisions for 6 Months

The Israeli blockade of West Beirut has yet to have any effect on the guerrillas. While visiting Position 1 a truck drove up dropping off piles of freshly baked loaves of Arabic flat bread, fresh figs, water and tinned meats and fish. The guerrillas said they have enough canned food and rice to last for six months and insisted that a visitor take some figs back with him to West Beirut.

A 27-year-old Ouzai district commander for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, one of the eight groups in the PLO coalition, said he goes back to West Beirut every few days "to take a bath and freshen up."

He argued that because Mr. Habib does not speak directly to the PLO, but only through Lebanese intermediaries who basically want the PLO to leave, the U.S. envoy has "no real idea what the guerrilla position is." This explains, he said, why after more than a month of negotiations Mr. Habib is still uncertain whether or not the PLO will leave.

"Look," he said, "we are not going anywhere until we get what we want. We have no illusions about the Israelis."

"We know just how many tanks and planes they have out there. But let me assure you if they come in, their casualties will be 10 or 20 percent."

The Ouzai front typifies the kind of difficulties the Israelis would face. A highway leads from Position 1 all the way back to West Beirut, about three miles to the north. On both sides of that road are boneyards of tightly packed houses and factories.

While a visitor was being shown around, Lt. Col. Abu Tayeb, the overall PLO commander of the Ouzai front, arrived with a retinue of aides and a bodyguard. Like other PLO commanders, he is in constant contact with the PLO's underground operations room — the location of which is constantly moved — through a radio in his car.

Col. Tayeb did not have much time for a reporter, only one quick message.

"The United States is making the same mistake with the PLO that it did with the North Vietnamese," he said firmly. "You are underestimating our real will to fight and defend our cause. I hope Mr. Habib will understand this before it is too late."



## U.S. Repeats Intention To Punish Companies That Break Sanctions

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official reiterated Friday the United States' determination to punish violators of its Soviet pipeline sanctions, but said that Washington expected that few, if any, companies would defy the ban.

Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer testified before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee where some senators criticized the sanctions as costing U.S. jobs without hurting the Soviet Union.

Mr. Olmer said that the administration would enforce "to the extent necessary" the sanctions against the European sale of U.S.-licensed equipment for the project. The pipeline will carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

He said that enforcement might include a cutoff of U.S. trade with a European company that violates the sanctions.

But Mr. Olmer said that he knew of no firm planning to defy the sanctions despite the French government's directive to French companies to ignore the boycott and Britain's consideration of issuing a similar directive.

"There is intent and there is intent," he said. "There is intent stated to the media and there is intent in actually putting together proposals. We don't know of any company planning to violate the sanctions."

Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley said that the sanctions were needed to "inhibit hurt" on the Soviet Union until it used its influence to end martial law in Poland.

He said that the promise last week of the Polish military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to end martial law this year if calm continued "may show that the sanctions are hurting."

Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that the sanctions were hurting American workers and had no visible effect on the Soviet Union which "can turn around and buy the same thing some place else."

"We're building up Japan at the expense of the United States," the Illinois Republican said. "We are hurting ourselves, shooting ourselves in the foot, and not hurting the Soviet Union at all."

Sen. Charles Mathias, Republican of Maryland, expressed concern that the sanctions might drive European or Soviet manufacturers to develop their own pipeline equipment and permanently take business from U.S. firms.

In Bonn Friday, Lothar Rühl, a West German government spokesman, rejected Mr. Reagan's arguments for the embargo.

Mr. Reagan had said at news conference that the embargo would deprive Moscow of hard currency earnings that it could otherwise spend on rearmament.

Mr. Rühl said that the president's reasoning was "illogical and hardly convincing."

Mr. Rühl said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, after intensive talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, an old friend, and based on his own experience, still believed the "family quarrel" would be over by the end of this year.

## Ban Affects U.K. Firms Not Linked to Pipeline

By Peter Osnos  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Reagan administration restrictions on the sale of energy equipment to the Soviet Union are so broad that as many as a dozen British companies with contracts worth almost \$140 million are covered, even though they have nothing to do with the Siberian gas pipeline, according to officials.

The existence of this little-known aspect of the export ban helps explain why the British are so eager to persuade President Reagan to reconsider his decision.

The value of all British contracts with Moscow in the energy field is estimated at about \$400 million, half the annual value of British exports to the Soviet Union.

The companies included in the ban, even though not involved with the pipeline, all have some U.S. connection that could make

them subject to penalties under the U.S. Export Administration Act if they attempt to fulfill their contracts, British officials said Thursday.

They are mainly firms selling drilling equipment and other gas and oil technology; some of them have been dealing with the Soviet Union for many years.

The British Department of Trade declined to name the companies on the grounds that they have a right to secrecy.

A lawyer for one of the companies said his firm, which he also declined to name, stood to lose \$30 million in orders, at the cost of hundreds of jobs in Britain and in Belfast, Northern Ireland, where unemployment is even more serious.

Britain's record unemployment rate, presently 13.5 percent, is behind the unpopularity over the U.S. sanctions.

Britain has invoked its own trade-protection law as a means of showing its disapproval of the administration moves.

But officials acknowledge that the law has little practical effect on British firms with U.S. interests should the United States choose to impose heavy penalties on companies that continue selling to the Soviet Union.

At the very least, British trade officials said, they would like the U.S. restrictions made less comprehensive.

British officials made clear Wednesday that they would not directly order companies to defy the U.S. embargo, but will take whatever steps are available to defend those companies that go ahead with contracts.

The main company affected is John Brown Engineering, which holds a \$200 million order for turbines for the pipeline. As many as six other British companies have pipeline-related deals worth about an additional \$60 million.

Then there are the estimated 12 others whose gas and oil equipment orders fall inadvertently under the restrictions.

Underlying British resentment, which Foreign Secretary Francis Pym explained to senior officials in Washington Thursday, is that U.S. motives are entirely political.

The British say the policy seemingly makes no allowance for the economic needs of an ally such as Britain, where every export contract is regarded as a substantial plus.

## U.S. Aides Skeptical About Recovery Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress approved a new spending plan. However, the senior administration official said the actual deficit will be much larger but is unlikely to exceed the Congressional Budget Office estimate of between \$141 billion and \$151 billion.

Earlier this week, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, rejected the Congressional Budget Office estimate as "unduly pessimistic." Mr. Baldrige, however, said the congressional figures were "in the ballpark."

The updated White House report projects a deficit of \$92.6 billion in 1984 and \$73.6 billion in 1985, but independent forecasts put the likely deficit in the \$150-

billion range for each of those years.

Looking to the future, the report sees the economy growing at a relatively healthy rate of 4.5 percent through the end of 1983, with unemployment receding from a current post-World War II high of 9.5 percent to 6 percent by the fall of 1983.

The report said that high interest rates are expected to decline very slowly, with three-month Treasury bill rates predicted to drop from an average of 12 per-



AT PRAYER — A Moslem prisoner prostrates himself in prayer at a camp at Ansar in southern Lebanon, where more than

7,000 prisoners of war are being held. About half of them are Palestinians and half are other Arabs and foreign mercenaries.

## Israelis Puzzled by Quantity of Arms Seized From PLO in Initial Invasion

By Norman Kempster  
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army, in its lightning advance through Lebanon to the outskirts of Beirut, captured an impressive store of Soviet- and American-made weapons from retreating Palestine Liberation Organization forces, possibly enough to arm a highly equipped infantry division.

Although some of the weapons were found abandoned in hidden arms caches that proved of no use to the guerrillas in the face of the rapid Israeli advance.

It still is not clear why the PLO had stockpiled so many weapons. Some Israeli officials suggest that the PLO might have been planning a major offensive that was prevented by the Israeli attack. Others think the guerrillas simply acquired the arms because they were available on the international market and because Saudi Arabia and other countries were willing to pay for them.

In any event, the pile of captured weapons has given Israel an opportunity for both economic and public relations gains.

The government has said it is prepared to sell some of the captured arms to various Third World countries in an effort to offset part of the cost of the war, which is estimated to be \$1 billion so far.

Israeli officials, from Prime Minister Menachem Begin on down, have referred to the extent of the PLO armaments into their speeches defending Israel's decision to invade Lebanon.

Detailed Report Issued

The military command recently issued a detailed report on the captured PLO weapons. It said that Israeli forces had seized about 25,000 submachine guns and other light arms, 19,000 hand grenades, 46,000 mortar rounds, 14,000 artillery shells, 16,000 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, 893 anti-tank weapons, 148 mortars and artillery pieces, almost 80 tanks, about 170 armored personnel carriers and 95 anti-aircraft guns.

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## Through Several Strokes of Luck, Falklands Wildlife Survived Battles

By James Feron  
New York Times Service

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — The penguins, seals and other wildlife of the Falkland Islands were spared in the fighting here "through a bit of good luck," said Ian J. Strange, the islands' conservationist.

The penguins and seals, he said, were out to sea and the large colonies of seabirds migrate in the winter, the season of the fighting. "If the fighting had commenced three

months earlier," Mr. Strange said, "it could have had a disastrous effect."

With the nearly certain prospect of Britain's establishing a large military garrison that would probably double the island population of 1,800, the wildlife could be threatened, according to Mr. Strange.

"There will be a lot of ship involvement," he said, glancing out at a harbor crowded with warships and transport vessels, "and with that there will be accidents, oil spills."

Among the qualities of the Falkland wildlife are the sheer numbers. "There are millions of penguins, millions," Mr. Strange said. "There are also albatrosses, large seal herds and a variety of marine animals, such as dolphins and porpoises, and a few whales."

Many seabirds use the islands as a breeding ground in the summer months, from October to March. Nobody had done any wildlife census work, he said, although he estimated that the albatross colony numbered two million and that the penguins were more numerous.

"We also have certain species of seabirds only found here," he said, "such as a form of petrel and a rare form of hawk, the striated caracara."

In addition, of course, some PLO weapons were destroyed on the battlefield and the retreating guerrillas took as many as they could with them to West Beirut.

Most of the captured arms were produced in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries but there was a sprinkling of British, West German and American arms, including some M-16 automatic rifles and ammunition still in packing cases with shipping labels showing that they were sent originally to Saudi Arabia.

Judging from the list, the PLO was better equipped than most guerrilla organizations but not as well as a modern army.

Although the figures issued by the military command are impressive, some Israeli officials have implied that many more weapons were involved.

"Five Divisions"

For instance, Mr. Begin recently told a group of American contributors to the United Jewish Appeal. "In one field we captured an amount of weapons that ought to be given to 15 brigades—in other words, to five divisions."

Depending on the country, a division ranges from about 12,000 to about 17,000 men, so five divisions would have a minimum of 60,000 troops. The captured arms listed in the inventory, if given to such a force, would average out to less than one light weapon for every two men, about one hand grenade for every three and just over one tank for every 1,000.

Zeev Schiff, military correspondent for the newspaper Ha'aretz, recently wrote that some accounts of the extent of the captured arms were "reminiscent of 'A Thousand and One Nights.'"

"This is a rich and variegated booty, but to say that it is sufficient to fully equip five divisions would be misleading," Mr. Schiff wrote. "It might perhaps suffice to arm one division with the latest small arms only."

Of the 25,000 light arms, about 10,000 were top-of-the-line Soviet AK-47 assault rifles. In addition,

there were about 3,500 nonmilitary and hunting rifles, about 3,000 aging Western service rifles and an assortment of other weapons, including shotguns.

Begin Suggestion

Mr. Begin suggested earlier, in a speech to parliament, that the PLO may have been storing Soviet weapons for possible use by the Soviet Army in the event of a superpower showdown in the Middle East. That seems unlikely, however, because the weapons listed in the inventory clearly would be considered obsolete by the Soviet Army.

It also seems unlikely that the PLO ever thought it could take on the Israeli Army in conventional warfare. Mr. Schiff wrote that a force equipped with the captured weapons "does not constitute a danger to the existence of the state of Israel.... It should not be forgotten that the IDF [Israel Defense Force] destroyed the terrorist's military infrastructure in Lebanon, not single-handed but with half a hand."

Elihu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Israeli parliament and a close associate of Mr. Begin, said in a recent interview that the PLO probably bought arms simply because it could afford them.

"They had unlimited sources of money from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya and they had unlimited sources of equipment from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Libya."

"I don't believe they were stupid enough to think they would be able to defeat Israel, but you never know when an opportunity might present itself to cause the enemy—as they consider us—a lot of casualties."

"If they opened up with all their artillery and all their tank guns on the Israeli north, they could have caused a few thousand dead," Mr. Ben-Elissar said. "Of course, they would not have defeated Israel, but what country can allow itself to be a target?"

## Israeli Jets Again Bomb West Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Hosni Mubarak in which he stressed that the United States must commit itself to finding a homeland for the Palestinians as a means of achieving a comprehensive settlement, Egyptian sources said.

According to the sources, the letter said U.S. objectives cannot be limited merely to the short-range goal of persuading the PLO to leave Beirut.

PLO sources stressed that their pledge to leave Beirut was only one of six points agreed on in Jeddah, part of an indivisible package to end the eight-week-old Lebanese war.

The other points included the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, guarantees for the safety of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon camps and multinational participation in a disengagement around Beirut.

The Arab League plan made no mention of an evacuation of the political arm of the PLO, although Israel has demanded the organization's total military and political withdrawal from Lebanon. It mentioned only withdrawal from Beirut, not from Lebanon, and set no timetable.

300 Scandinavians End Peace March in Russia

MOSCOW — A 16-day peace march by 300 Scandinavians ended Thursday with a call on all countries to outlaw nuclear weapons testing, production and deployment. The march was the first by Western peace activists to be allowed to enter the Soviet Union.

"Our march has shown that it is possible for representatives of organizations in different countries, East and West, to work together and reach an agreement on the most vital problems of all times: to save humanity from extinction," the group's final statement said.

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Pro-Walesa Posters Seen in Warsaw

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The posters appeared on shop windows along Jerozolimskie Avenue opposite the central railroad station, the sources said. About 20 of the posters were seen, each bearing a picture of the Solidarity leader and the words, "Free Lech Walesa."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Hostage Death Reports Denied by Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government disputed reports Friday that three of six foreign tourists kidnapped by gunmen have been killed and said no bodies have been found.

A statement said a man interrogated by security forces hunting for the tourists said he had helped bury three people, but that he could not show the graves.

The tourists, two Britons, two Americans and two Australians, were seized last Friday in the troubled province of Matabeleland.

A note sent to the government by their captors said they would be killed seven days later unless the government released top officials of Mr. Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Mr. Nkomo was fired from the coalition government in February for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government.

Official sources said earlier Friday that three unidentified hostages had been killed.

For some time, top levels in government and the security forces believed the three to be dead, the sources said later.

The report appeared to have come from the search area, in remote bush west of Bulawayo where communications are often difficult.

Some security sources did not rule out the possibility of the gunmen trying to put pressure on the government. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Two of the men the kidnappers want released, Dumiso Dabengwa, a military expert, and Lt. Gen. Lookoot Maswera, a former national army commander, were among seven persons who appeared in court in Harare Thursday charged with treason.

## Royo Resigns as Panama's President

PANAMA CITY — President Aristides Royo of Panama resigned Friday and will be succeeded by the vice president, Ricardo de la Espriella, a government statement said.

The surprise announcement was broadcast over radio and television but no reasons were given for the resignation. The announcement was made as government officials were participating in memorial ceremonies for Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader died in a plane crash last year.

Mr. Royo offered to resign the presidency before, on Aug. 1 last year, when the death of Gen. Torrijos was made public. His resignation was not accepted by the National Guard, which Gen. Torrijos commanded.

## Panel to Run Banco Ambrosiano Unit

LUXEMBOURG — Banking authorities here announced Friday the appointment of three commissioners to run the affairs of Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidiary, which owes \$400 million to international banks.

The subsidiary, Banco Ambrosiano Holding, has been under judicial control since major European banks said it had defaulted on loan repayments earlier this month. Banks' hopes of getting their money back were set back Thursday when one of the Italian commissioners administering the Milan-based parent company said at a meeting in London that Banco Ambrosiano had no obligation to meet the debts of its foreign-based subsidiaries.

Major Italian banks are seeking to rescue the parent company, which made \$1.4 billion in dubious loans to Latin American companies.

## 2 Soviet Economists Visit Peking

PEKING — Two Soviet economists are visiting Peking, and Soviet diplomatic sources said Friday that the visit indicated a renewal of contacts between the countries after more than two decades of enmity.

The economists, one from the Institute of World Economy and the other from the Far East Institute in Moscow, arrived about two weeks ago as guests of the Soviet ambassador, Ilya Shcherbakov. Two groups of Chinese economists have visited Moscow this year.

Diplomatic sources said the economic contacts may indicate that both sides are hoping for an increase in trade, which last year amounted to \$300 million.

## Belgium to Buy Additional F-16s

BRUSSELS — Belgium has decided in principle to buy 44 additional F-16 jet fighters from the United States to replace a fleet of aging French Mirage's, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Friday.

He cautioned that the purchase involving 30 billion francs (\$625 million) hinges on U.S. willingness to place orders in Belgium to compensate for the purchase.

The F-16s will be largely assembled in Wallonia, Belgium's economically depressed southern half. The first aircraft is scheduled to be delivered in 1988.

## Van Agt Denies Timetable on Missiles

THE HAGUE — After pressure from the left wing of his party, Premier Andries van Agt has agreed to write an article denying that he already has a timetable for deciding whether to deploy new NATO missiles in the Netherlands, a spokesman said Friday.

Jan Willem Loman said Mr. van Agt's article, to appear next week in the newspaper of his Christian Democratic Appeal party, was called for in a recent meeting between Mr. van Agt and party leftists who contended that certain statements by the premier contradicted the party platform.

On an official visit to Egypt earlier this month, for example, Mr. van Agt said a decision on deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles could not be endlessly postponed. The party says no decision should be made on deployment while the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms reduction are taking place in Geneva.

## Iranian Pledges Iraqi 'Liberation'

LONDON — The speaker of the Iranian parliament said Friday that the war with Iraq will continue until the Iraqi people have been liberated.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, quoted by Tehran radio, also warned Gulf states that Iran, though it had no designs on their territory, would help dissidents there if they treat their people badly.

He said Iran would try to deny Iraqi leftists any role in the affairs of a future Iraqi government.

## Red Brigades Claim Killing of Inmate

ROME — Red Brigades members claimed responsibility Friday for the slaying of a Red Brigades member whose arrest helped put police on the trail of the kidnappers of U.S. Gen. James L. Dozier in January. Emilio Di Rocco, 26, was strangled and stabbed by fellow inmates Tuesday in the maximum security prison at Trani.

"On July 27 an armed nucleus of the Guerrilla Party liquidated the traitor Di Rocco," a woman said in a telephone call to the Rome newspaper Vita. She said a further communiqué would be issued later. The Guerrilla Party is the title used by the Red Brigades faction led by Giovanni Senzani, who police said was the mastermind of the terrorist organization in the Rome region.

Mr. Senzani was arrested 10 days after police arrested Mr. Di Rocco on Jan. 4. Reports at the time said Mr. Di Rocco gave police information that led to the arrest of Mr. Senzani and to the rescue of Gen. Dozier of Jan. 28.

Twenty-one arrest warrants have been issued against inmates of the Trani jail charging them with the willful homicide of Mr. Di Rocco.

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HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ©  
Est. 1911  
5, rue Drouot, PARIS  
Just left the taxi driver  
"sunk too deep now"  
or Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich  
or M/S Astor at sea

هكذا من النحل



## U.S. Bill May Ease Way For Big Foreign Sales By Private Arms Firms

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — A bill quietly enacted last week by the House of Representatives has begun to open the way for large commercial sales of American arms to foreign nations, including \$1 billion worth of arms to India.

The immediate beneficiary of the measure, which seems likely to be approved by the Senate later this year, would be the Bowen McLaughlin York Co. of York, Pa. The company, a spokesman said, has been negotiating with India to sell \$1 billion worth of artillery, ammunition and equipment.

The legislation was not directly connected with the visit of U.S. Minister Indira Gandhi, but P.M. officials said arms sales to India would be discussed. The Reagan administration has emphasized security assistance to friendly nations.

India has bought \$79 million worth of military equipment from the United States through the government's foreign military sales program and \$44 million in arms under commercial export licenses, and has also received \$90 million in military assistance since 1951, according to the Defense Department.

More Arms Offered — Pentagon officials said the United States in recent years had offered to sell India more arms, including artillery, but that India had not responded. India has bought weapons from diverse sources, but principally the Soviet Union.

The Bowen McLaughlin York spokesman said the company had offered to sell India 200 self-propelled 155mm howitzers and 200 towed 155mm howitzers, along with ammunition and spare parts. Howitzers of that caliber are replacing 105mm howitzers as the standard artillery of the U.S. Army.

The self-propelled guns, with a crew of six in an armored, tracked carrier, can fire high-explosive, chemical or nuclear rounds nearly 15 miles (24 kilometers). The towed guns, with a crew of 13, can

## U.S. Weighs Takeover Of Uranium by Industry

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering whether to turn over the government-owned, uranium-enrichment business to private industry, according to a White House document.

In a memorandum dated July 7, 1982, the White House Counselor, Edwin Meese III, requested that the Energy Department and two other concerned agencies "proceed with the consultations with industry you recommended" and "complete the options paper" on a possible transfer of the U.S. uranium enrichment business to the private sector.

An effort by the administration of former President Gerald R. Ford to transfer the government's uranium enrichment activities to private companies was defeated after intense debate in Congress, and bitter opposition can be expected should the current administration offer a similar proposal.

Major Weakening — Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, who released Mr. Meese's memorandum, argued Thursday that such a move would constitute a "major weakening" of the nation's policies aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons. "It raises the specter of private industry trafficking in enriched uranium, a situation that could seriously undermine U.S. efforts to control the spread of nuclear material and technology around the world," Sen. Metzenbaum warned.

In another development involving enriched uranium, Rep. Toby Moffett, Democrat of California, changed in a letter to Energy Secretary James A. Brundage Thursday that the Energy Department has granted since 1978 more than \$300 million in unjustified and unauthorized price relief to foreign and domestic purchasers of U.S. enriched uranium.

Energy Department spokesmen declined comment Thursday on Rep. Moffett's letter, but they stated that "no options papers on privatization of uranium have yet been completed." The spokesman added that consultations with industry about transferring uranium enrichment to the private sector have been going on for years, but that there appeared to be little interest in the proposal within the nuclear industry.

Sen. Metzenbaum argued Thursday, by contrast, that Bechtel Group Inc. had expressed interest in running the government's enrichment facility at Oak Ridge, Tenn., after Union Carbide Corp. announced recently that it would not renew its current contract. The senator said that Bechtel would be one of the potential beneficiaries of the privatization of the uranium enrichment industry. He added that he was deeply concerned that one of the officials who would play a role in deciding the future of the American enrichment program was Deputy Energy Secretary W. Kenneth Davis, a former Bechtel vice president.

Mr. Meese's memorandum also asked the Energy Department and two other concerned agencies to complete a review of whether the Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant under construction in Portsmouth, Ohio, should be "continued, delayed, or terminated."

In addition, the memo asked the Energy Department to consider "as a possible aid to our domestic uranium industry, in recognition of the decreasing price of raw uranium and increasing power costs for enrichment," whether the government should stop selling existing stockpiles of uranium.

He had an insipid start in the army. His first attempt to join after leaving school failed when he flunked the medical examination — his chest expansion was too small — and his standard of education was judged insufficient.

He took a course of physical exercise and extra lessons, applied again, and was admitted to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was commissioned as a junior officer in 1915.

He fought in World War I with

## Nicaragua Is Seeking to Buy French, Soviet Jet Fighters

By Christopher Dickcy

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua is pushing ahead with plans to acquire Soviet MiG, French Mirage or other jet fighters, the Nicaraguan defense minister, Humberto Ortega, has revealed.

Mr. Ortega declined to specify the exact model of the planes being sought except to say they would be used primarily to engage other aircraft in the event of an invasion. His estimates range from eight to 15 fighters as the potential force Nicaragua hopes to obtain.

A spokesman for the French Embassy in Washington has said that no further arms sales to Nicaragua are contemplated by his government.

The U.S. State Department alleged last year that Soviet-bloc countries were training Nicaraguan pilots and several runways had been lengthened to handle the relatively sophisticated MiG-21.

Mr. Ortega insisted that the jet fighters, as well as Soviet tanks acquired last year, are strictly for defensive purposes in a hostile environment in which Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders say they must equal or surpass the combined strength of all other regu-

lar Central American armies in order to protect their leftist revolution.

He said the range of the planes would be limited. "We're not going to bomb Washington," he added.

Mr. Ortega set no timetable for the arrival of the planes, saying it would depend largely on the development of a capability to handle them, including training of pilots.

West Germany, Italy and other West and East European countries have been approached as sources of arms and aircraft. He said his government is working hard to strike a deal with France for the acquisition of Mirage fighters, possibly to be integrated in an air force that also would include MiGs.

With the exception of two French Alouette helicopters that arrived here a few weeks ago as part of a \$17-million French arms package, most of the arms acquired by the Nicaragua in the last two years were manufactured in Soviet-bloc countries and obtained directly or through third parties such as Algeria.

The Sandinistas claim they have lost more than 45 militiamen, policemen and soldiers in fights with

anti-Sandinista insurgents in the last month. The government has charged that these rebels are working mainly out of camps in Honduras with the direct or indirect support of the United States.

Meanwhile, leaders in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala have blamed Nicaragua for backing subversion, arms trafficking or guerrilla movements in their countries and charged that the leftist Sandinista movement itself is a threat to regional security.

Joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises this week along the border in the troubled Caribbean coast region have pushed tensions here even higher. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said U.S. transport planes have been moving the Honduran troops during the exercise.

The Nicaraguans consider the Honduran Air Force as a particularly serious threat. Honduras has a dozen French Super Mystere fighters. Mr. Ortega claimed that the Hondurans are also trying to acquire F-5 fighter planes from the United States. A Honduran diplomat said such a purchase has been discussed for several months, but nothing has come of it.

El Salvador recently received six U.S.-made A-37B fighter-bombers, which are modified trainers intended mainly to back up ground troops in a guerrilla war. Guatemala has 10 A-37Bs.

"Honduras has airplanes, Guatemala has airplanes, El Salvador has airplanes," Mr. Ortega said. "Nicaragua does not have planes."

He added that under the previous regime in Nicaragua, from which the Sandinistas seized a handful of aircraft, the orientation was toward guerrilla warfare, not fighting off an invasion.

According to Mr. Ortega, Nicaragua's air defense consists of conventional anti-aircraft batteries supplemented in some areas by shoulder-fired heat-seeking missiles. He declined to say where they were manufactured.

The Sandinista army has been transformed in three years from a guerrilla force of less than 5,000 into a force of about 25,000 regulars. Mr. Ortega as well as U.S. military analysts in Panama said the size of the army has not grown substantially in more than a year, but the level of training, logistical and tactical skills is improving dramatically.

## Reagan Aid Plan for the Caribbean Dies in House on a Technicality

By Margot Homblower and William Chapman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's economic assistance plan for the Caribbean basin suffered another reversal when a carefully crafted bipartisan agreement to push it through the House of Representatives died on a point of parliamentary procedure.

The compromise that would have added \$350 million to a 1982 supplemental appropriation went down to defeat Thursday because authorizing legislation had not yet passed the House.

The bill would have included at least \$75 million for El Salvador, the largest beneficiary. The administration says the aid is necessary to rescue El Salvador from an economic morass as it resists leftist guerrillas.

The crucial point of order was raised by Rep. George Miller, Democrat of California, and others who objected in part to the way the money would have been divided. The House Foreign Affairs Committee had endorsed the \$350-million authorization but it had never been sent to the floor.

The compromise worked out by the administration and Reps. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, and Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, would have given the White House a major victory. The administration had agreed not to push for a large separate package of military aid, including \$35 million for El Salvador.

Rep. Kemp called the failure Thursday a tragedy for what he termed a major foreign policy initiative equal in importance to the Marshall Plan.

The last chance for the Caribbean plan would be Senate passage and House concurrence later this year, but that seems doubtful. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has transformed it, against administration wishes, into a World Bank plan.

Other important parts of the Caribbean plan call for investment incentives and trade preferences for several countries, but those, too, have been blocked. A Ways and Means subcommittee has loaded the trade section with protectionist amendments and the full committee has not even considered it.

The economic part of the plan that was defeated Thursday would have granted selected countries development funds and money to be used in generating local currency to help them overcome severe balance-of-payment problems.

At least one member of the group raising the point of order indicated that opposition to aid for El Salvador was part of their motive. Rep. Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, said many members favor cutting off aid because of El Salvador's perceived violations of human rights.

"We are facing a point of order when the world is in flames," countered Rep. Joseph M. McDade, Republican of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, administration officials encountered skepticism when they appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to justify a report that human rights violations have declined and land reform is progressing in El Salvador.

"All available evidence suggests that the most serious violations of human rights — deaths attributed to political violence — are on a slow downward trend," Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders told the committee.

Mr. Enders acknowledged that progress in prosecuting killers of four American women in El Salvador has been slow because the war has caused turmoil in the judicial system. He said evidence gathered by a special commission was conclusive, but a successful prosecution requires a second investigation.

The three-man, three-woman panel in U.S. District Court awarded \$1.8 million in punitive damages against the newspaper only minutes after announcing that it was assessing \$250,000 in compensatory damages against the newspaper.

The jury, which deliberated for 18½ hours over a three-day period before deciding in favor of William P. Tavoulareas, decided not to award damages to his son, Peter, also a plaintiff in the case.

The jury also awarded \$5,000 to William Tavoulareas and \$1,000 to Peter in a companion case against the father's former son-in-law, Dr. Peter Piro, who was sued for slander for providing information used in the article. The jury gave Mr. Tavoulareas no punitive damages in the case against Dr. Piro.

William and Peter Tavoulareas had asked \$50 million from the newspaper and \$20 million from Dr. Piro, contending they were defamed by two articles that said the elder Tavoulareas set up his son as a partner in a shipping management firm which entered a lucrative business arrangement with Mobil.

The Post executive editor, Benjamin Bradlee, Patrick Tyler, the reporter who wrote two 1979 stories, and Sandy Golden, who provided an initial tip, were in the courtroom when the verdict was returned.

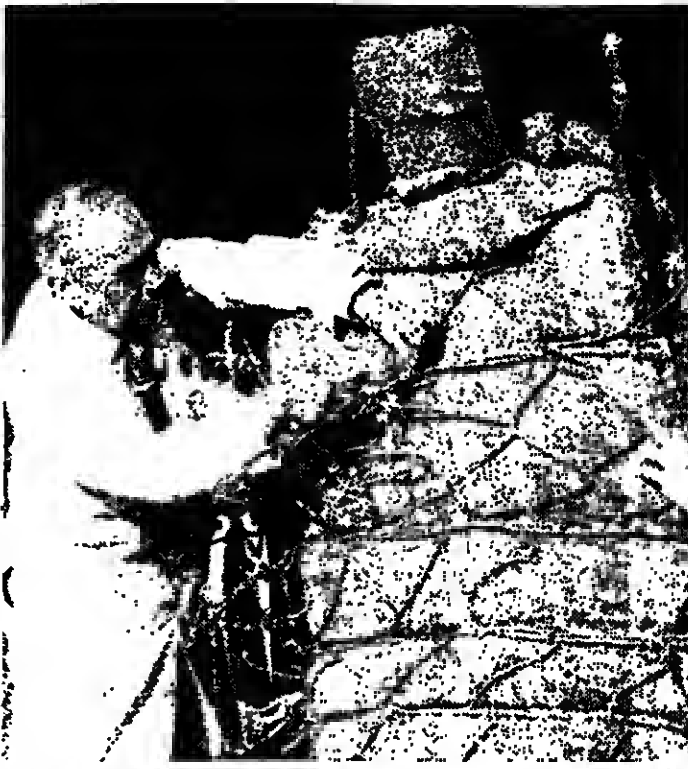
Asked if he would have any comment, Mr. Bradlee said: "No, none."

In the suit against the newspaper, the jury named the Washington Post Co., Mr. Tyler and Ms. Golden as guilty of libel. Mr. Bradlee was not named.

The jury said the libelous article was the first one written on Nov. 30, 1979. The jury ruled for the Post against both men on the second story, printed Dec. 1. The jury ruled in favor of the Post and against Peter on the earlier article.

In testimony during the 20-day trial, the Tavoulareas claimed they suffered scorn, contempt and ridicule as a result of the stories written by Mr. Tyler.

The Washington Post defended itself by saying the stories are true and were diligently researched. The stories in dispute appeared on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1979. The first outlined the father-son con-



MUMMY UNCOVERED — Arturo Jimenez, a Peruvian archaeologist, unwrapped a 700-year-old Peruvian mummy at the World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn., and found the remains of a 2½-year-old child. The National Congress of American Indians protested the ceremony Wednesday, saying that it was sacrilegious, and urged all Christians and Jews to boycott the fair.

## Jury Decides The Post Libeled Mobil President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A federal court jury awarded more than \$2 million in compensatory and punitive damages Friday to the president of Mobil Oil Corp. after concluding that "The Washington Post" libeled him in a 1979 article about his business relationship with his son.

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## 9 Chinese Are Killed In Mozambique Mission

Reston

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Nine members of the staff of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo have been shot and killed by another embassy official, the Mozambique news agency reported Friday.

It said the murders took place Thursday in the embassy building. Mozambique police sealed off the embassy at the request of the officials there but took no other action, the news agency said.

## Peru Bomb Seen Aimed At President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — A stick of dynamite exploded Thursday 300 yards from where Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry had been watching a military parade 10 minutes earlier.

Police said Mr. Belaunde was being driven back to the presidential palace and was 10 blocks away when the explosion occurred.

It caused slight damage to a nearby military police barracks and broke windows in a neighboring building. No casualties were reported.

Mr. Belaunde has repeatedly emphasized his determination to eliminate terrorism in Peru, which he said had resulted in 53 deaths since 1980 when he entered office as the nation's first constitutionally elected president after 12 years of military dictatorship.

A Communist organization known as Sendero Luminoso announced in June that it had begun a guerrilla war to overthrow the government.

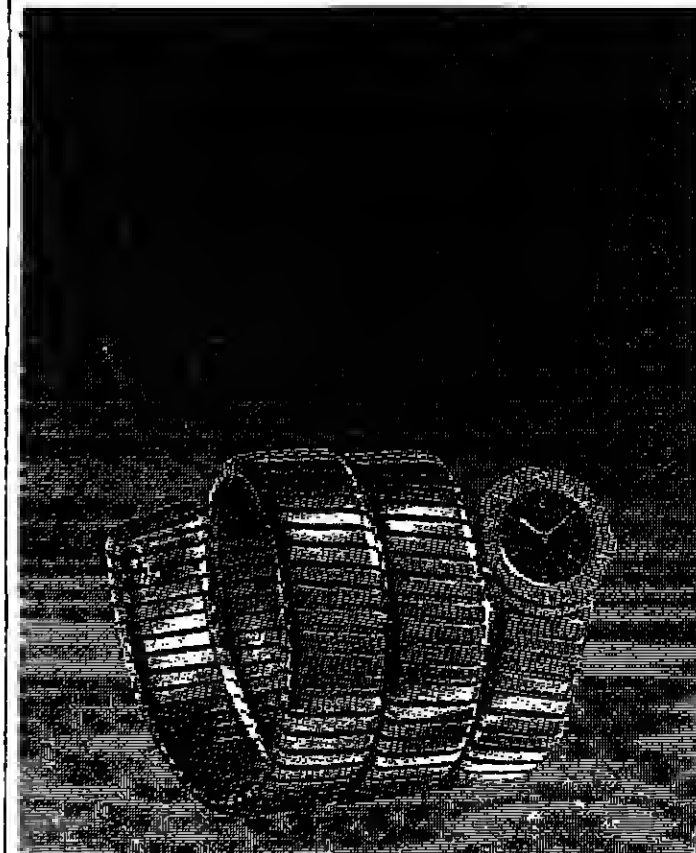
About 12,000 troops took part in the parade viewed by Mr. Belaunde as part of the country's 161st independence day observance.

In his report to Congress Wednesday, Mr. Belaunde announced austerity measures for Peru to deal with a sharp drop in mineral prices on world markets.

He told Congress the measures would include limits on foreign travel by government officials, the streamlining of bureaucracy and the suspension of official social events.

Police reported earlier that a small bomb exploded Wednesday night at the foot of the Ricardo Palma Bridge about 300 yards from the Congress while Mr. Belaunde was reading his annual report. No details on damages were given.

A bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy on Saturday. No one was injured, but nine front windows were knocked out.



BVLGARI

ROMA - 10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI

NEW YORK - HOTEL PIERRE

GENEVE - 86 RUE DU RHONE

MONTE CARLO - AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS

PARIS - HOTEL PLAZA ATHENEE

## Gen. Gale Dies; Led Paratroops at Normandy

The Associated Press

LONDON — Gen. Sir Richard Gale, 86, who led the paratroops who established the first Allied foothold in France four hours before the main D-Day landings June 6, 1944, on the Normandy beaches, died Thursday at his home at Kingston-on-Thames near London.

Gen. Gale was commander-in-chief of the British Army of the Rhine in West Germany from 1952 to 1957. In 1958, he took over from the Field Marshal Lord Montgomery as NATO's deputy supreme Allied commander in Europe and held the post until 1960.

He had an insipid start in the army. His first attempt to join after leaving school failed when he flunked the medical examination — his chest expansion was too small — and his standard of education was judged insufficient.

He took a course of physical exercise and extra lessons, applied again, and was admitted to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was commissioned as a junior officer in 1915.

He fought in World War I with

the Machine Gun Corps and won the Military Cross for bravery. He won two medals as commander of the 6th Airborne Division in the fighting that followed its landing beyond the River Orne, 120 miles (192 kilometers) south of the main D-Day beaches. Those were the Distinguished Service Order and the U.S. Legion of Merit.

"Duffy's Tavern," "The Aldrich Family" and "The Benny Goodman Show."

Mr. Seymour was the announcer who, in Orson Welles' famous 1938 radio broadcast of "War of the Worlds," terrified listeners with realistic bulletins on Martian invaders. He was also the announcer for the radio and television program "We the People."

George Kleinsinger NEW YORK (NYT) — George Kleinsinger, 68, a composer whose works ranged from the children's favorite "Tubby the Tuba" to scores for the opera "Arch and Mehtabel" and its sequel, the musical "Shogun Alley," died Wednesday in New York.

Harold R. Foster NEW YORK (AP) — Harold R. Foster, 89, who created the Prince Valiant comic strip and drew it for more than 40 years, died Sunday in Spring Hill, Fla. King Features has announced. Mr. Foster, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, worked on the comic strip Tarzan during the early 1930s before turning his attention to Prince Valiant.

Harold T. Sakata HONOLULU (UPI) — Harold T. Sakata, 62, who gained fame for his characterization of the killer bodyguard Odd Job in the James

Don Seymour NEW YORK (NYT) — Dan Seymour, 68, who was president and later chairman of the board of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in the 1960s and early 1970s, died Tuesday night of a heart attack. Mr. Seymour retired from J. Walter Thompson eight years ago. He was a director of several companies, including American Express.

Mr. Seymour began a career as a radio announcer in Boston in 1935 after graduating from Amherst College. A year later he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York and, with his deep, mellow voice, became announcer and master of such radio staples as

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Assessing Bechtelmania

From THE WASHINGTON POST

There has been nothing quite like it since Bechtelmania. Now we have Bechtelmania — the concern you hear voiced about this giant construction company that seems to be stocking the upper reaches of government the way a fish hatchery stocks the Columbia River. What is the object of this concern?

What sort of company is Bechtel? Secretive, for one thing. Based in San Francisco and entirely owned by the Bechtel family and top executives, Bechtel does not have to disclose how much money it makes or how much it pays its 120,000 employees.

Successful, for another. Despite the secrecy, there is reason to believe that Bechtel is very profitable and very good at what it sets out to do: build things — big things, like nuclear power plants, new cities in Saudi Arabia, much of Washington's Metro subway system. Bechtel constructed Hoover Dam and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and the government buildings of Bonn.

Should Bechtel's business activities give cause to worry about its alumni and associates in government? The company's extensive dealings with Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries have led some people to doubt whether George Shultz or Caspar Weinberger or W. Kenneth Davis (who is deputy secretary of energy) or Middle East negotiator Philip Habib can be disinterested about

American policy in the Middle East. But we think their Middle East policies should be assessed on the merits, not on the basis of Bechtel's presumed views. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have proved their integrity in some of the most difficult circumstances public officials have ever faced. Mr. Habib's disinterest has the implicit endorsement of the parties whose conflicts he is mediating.

We find it more interesting to ponder the possible effect of the scope of Bechtel's operations on these men's views. Bechtel's work extends around the world. Its main competitors are foreign companies. Its main customers are local and foreign governments and large corporations, not individual consumers. Probably the majority of its business is outside the United States.

We certainly don't think there is material for imputing some sort of conspiracy here, any more than when President Carter appointed to high office several alumni of the Trilateral Commission, or earlier administrations leaned so heavily on Midwest-based industrial companies for their top businessman appointments — from Charles E. Wilson of General Motors to Robert McNamara of Ford to Neil McElroy of Procter & Gamble.

In our view, anyone who deserves appointment to high office should be able both to use and to transcend the experiences he has had in private life. The good ones do.

## Policy for El Salvador

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

This much is palpable in the "certification" debate over El Salvador: Progress is in the eyes of the beholder.

At the State Department, they have looked at what President Reagan candidly calls "unfortunate things" and decided it could be worse. So the administration has again certified that El Salvador is making progress in curbing human rights abuses and promoting economic reforms, the key conditions Congress has set for continued military aid.

This certification process is not quite the sham that Connecticut's Senator Christopher Dodd perceives. But neither does it achieve its purpose of shaping American policy toward El Salvador. In truth, there is not much of a policy besides giving "our" side enough bullets to deny victory to leftist guerrillas, while keeping a hedgehoglike regime afloat. The certification is no substitute for a strategy that would deny bullets to reactionaries whose brutality and land grabbing frustrate political accommodation.

On this central point, the State Department's certification report is artfully equivocal. For example, is the toll of political violence rising? The report says the murder rate has declined "somewhat" — "according to available statistics." State relies on newspaper accounts whose completeness is challenged by human rights groups. Still, to its credit, it includes those contrary judgments.

Ambiguities are admitted also on the subject of land reform. But the report stresses the good faith of President Magaña while dis-

creetly playing down the role of Assembly President D'Aubuisson, who stands accused by one of the program's key U.S. planners, Roy Prosterman, of leading a "virtual coup d'état" against land reform.

If the report is equivocal, so is the mood in Congress. Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas is a barometric figure. Early this year she joined Dodd to persuade the Senate to chop \$100 million from the requested \$166 million in military aid. But she remains unwilling to cut aid completely and forfeit the battle to the guerrillas.

These periodic certifications cannot be directly rejected by Congress. But it can cross-examine the authors and then after the foreign aid bills, possibly reducing appropriations or adding new conditions for their disbursement. This is a second-best way to run a foreign policy. Salvadorans are right to question whether Congress can really decide at long distance and in detail how best to promote human rights and social justice.

The highly successful March 28 election was plainly intended to impress Congress with El Salvador's progress toward democracy. Yet the results of that election strengthened extremists whose policies might well nullify the gain. So there can be no leap in the effort to use the considerable U.S. leverage to promote social peace and justice in a country that has had pitifully little of either. If the administration could for once convince Congress that this is truly its purpose, at least the certification war would cease.

## Other Editorial Opinion

By Any and All Means?

Even if it is true that the PLO, given the bitterness of a dispossessed people and the divisions of a disparate organization, has refused to recognize the Jewish state in the "clear and unequivocal" way that Washington wants, even if, in its Beirut stronghold, it interposes its fighters among civilians who are not a party to the conflict, even if it constituted outsize arms dumps in southern Lebanon — its "final" destruction (an improbable outcome in any event) does not warrant any and all means.

It does not warrant the razing of camps in which most of the 400,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon made do in pitiful conditions; or the interfering without the slightest guarantees of thousands of so-called suspects, or the death of women killed by the hundreds in the flames of West Beirut for the mere reason that they were presumed to be living alongside guerrillas.

The infernal logic into which Mr. Begin has locked himself is the one that led so many authorities before him from realism to cynicism and from what is defensible to what is odious. It was perfectly understandable that he should want to dispel the threat against the villages of northern Galilee; it was tolerable that he should try to exploit his initial successes, encouraged as he was by the applause of some of those whom he aimed to "liberate" from the burdensome Palestinian presence. But now the machine has bolted. It has gone mad. Here we have the Lebanese state invaded and humiliated, the better to be restored; half of Beirut being flattened by bombs, so that its trials may cease; hundreds of civilians killed — as happened previously

in the Christian districts under the cannon of the Syrian "pacifier" — so that acceptable order may prevail at last.

The Israelis are without a doubt right to be indignant when their detractors, exceeding all measure, compare them with their Nazi executioners and accuse them of "genocides" or "final solutions," references whose very mention provokes their revulsion.

Nevertheless, when he obstinately refuses any still conceivable settlement, when he relies on hunger, thirst and bombs to quell a population infiltrated by his enemies, Mr. Begin uses methods that disqualify the ethical case he tries to plead.

— Le Monde (Paris).

### Squabbling Over Steel

We now risk a period of tit-for-tat retaliation. It is a game which the politicians and officials will have the greatest difficulty controlling. The dispute [over steel exports] shows how fragile the GATT-built world trading system has become and how recessionary pressures in the industrialized countries are making possible a return to the beggar-thy-neighbor policies of the 1930s.

There are rights and wrongs on both sides. It is true that the Europeans do subsidize their steel exports. But nothing like as much as the Americans would have it.

But if subsidies are against the GATT code, then so are the sort of quotas which the Americans seek to impose. What is needed are cool heads, a clarifying and tightening up of GATT rules and, above all, a commitment to free trade both in Europe and America which goes beyond rhetoric.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).



## Much Ado for a Pipeline

### • Outreaching the Law to Hurt the Allies

By Charles Macchling Jr.

WASHINGTON — The British trade secretary invoked the Protection of Trading Interests Act the other day as a step to prevent British firms from complying with the Reagan administration's embargo order on equipment sales for the Soviet gas pipeline. The trade secretary acted neither unreasonably nor in a spirit of ungrateful defiance.

The extraterritorial extension of United States law has always been an issue of contention with foreign governments, and on several occasions a serious irritant in relations. The foreign outrage over the latest order was entirely predictable.

This is no mere legal squabble. Regardless of whether European subsidiaries are wholly owned by U.S. interests, or whether licenses are dependent on U.S. technology, these are foreign companies in every sense of the word and exclusively subject to the laws of their own countries.

Britain is only one of a dozen trading partners of the United States that at various times have taken governmental action to protect their citizens and corporations from what they regard as infringements on their sovereignty. Many have passed legislation aimed at preventing their companies from obeying U.S. court decrees in antitrust and regulatory proceedings.

The French courts have even authorized temporary takeover of a French subsidiary to force it to fulfill a contract for truck assemblies that were barred by a U.S. Treasury Department order under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

International law takes a dim view of attempts to control the actions of a foreign corporation in its host territory. The U.S. Supreme Court seems to agree. While confirming that the United States can control acts of its own citizens, including corporations, wherever they take place, and to a limited extent can even regulate acts of foreigners that have a substantial effect within the United States, it has never sanctioned overseas application of U.S. law to serve a U.S. national purpose. Only recently the Supreme Court ruled that the American subsidiary of a Japanese company was exclusively subject to U.S. law.

The June 18 action was taken without consulting the European allies and with potentially devastating retroactive effect. Technically the Export Administration Act authorizes the president to act unilaterally and alone. In practice it has to be read in the context of a system of collaboration between 15 NATO nations plus Japan that for 30 years has been regulating the export of armaments, stru-

cture materials and military technology to the East. Until now the pattern of U.S. policy has been never to take embargo actions in an economic area crucial to its allies without prior consultation, let alone notification.

In this case the president's breach was made all the worse by first downgrading the pipeline issue to the point of not raising it at all during the Versailles summit and meetings with European leaders in Bonn and London, and then springing it as a major foreign policy initiative immediately after his return to Washington.

The embargo order is aimed at foreign sales of both compressor station assemblies and the all-important turbine rotor, prohibited by an earlier order from being exported directly from the United States.

Hardest hit would be John Brown of Great Britain, AEG-Telefunken of West Germany and Nuovo Pignone of Italy, which together are manufacturing 125 turbines under license from General Electric. Also affected are French and West German subsidiaries and licensees of General Elec-

tric, Dresser and other major U.S. companies, which were slated to manufacture 68 more assemblies, in some cases including rotors.

The basic contracts were signed months ago, and by this time a vast network of subcontractors, component manufacturers and parts suppliers have also been given binding commitments. More than \$10 billion in business is now at stake, not to mention the prospect of additional contracts to build the East European legs of the pipeline.

As for the issue of principle, there is no way for the order to be made effective without disrupting significant segments of the European economy while increasing Western Europe's energy dependence on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

As I was told on a recent trip to five European capitals, the Reagan order will certainly be nullified by the governments concerned — not at a political level and accompanied by noisy declamation, which would strain the alliance and make the pres-

ident lose face, but at the less visible legal level on a case-by-case basis. After informing the allies in Western Europe, without harming the Soviet economy or affecting the internal situation in Poland, the Reagan administration is now scrambling to find a graceful exit.

So far the only real casualties are the employees and stockholders of General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, Dresser and other U.S. manufacturers, who are barred by an earlier order from making direct sales from the United States.

As the former head of the world's largest construction company, Secretary of State George Shultz certainly understands the full ramifications of the problem. If he wants to prevent the president from suffering a series of humiliating rebuffs by America's European partners, he should get the June 18 order rescinded as a quid pro quo for a tighter allied system of exports to the Soviet Union.

The writer, a resident associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The Baltimore Sun.

## • A Friendly Visit Wasted

By Wolfgang Wagner

HANNOVER — President Reagan's brief visit to West Germany in early June was an enormous success. Since then, however, not only has its impact evaporated, but West German relations with the United States have never been worse.

The Reagan trip has backfired badly. For the president's conduct in the last two months has created the impression that he deliberately concealed his true intentions toward West Germany during his trip here.

The hope now must be that George Shultz, the new secretary of state, can somehow repair the damage. But, given suspicion on this side of the Atlantic, his job will not be easy.

Reagan's two speeches here, one in West Berlin and the other in the Bundestag in Bonn, raised expectations that tensions between the United States and West Germany would abate. Evoking the shared experience of the allies since the end of World War II, Reagan even silenced left-wing critics of U.S. policy. But hardly had he returned to Washington than his oratory boomeranged, and attitudes toward him since have become increasingly bitter.

The first blow was the apparently

forced resignation of Alexander Haig as secretary of state, a development that caused something like a seismic shock among West Germans sympathetic to the United States. Haig was admired and respected during the days when he commanded NATO forces in Western Europe. For both the West German government and public, he symbolized the U.S. defense commitment to the area.

Then came Reagan's decision to intensify his efforts to prevent the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. The move is doubly depressing to West Germans who want to maintain close links with America because it will not succeed and it threatens to tarnish American prestige in the process.

In addition to the economic considerations, the political angle — at least as seen from a West German perspective — is that the Soviet Union has more to gain over the long term from mutually advantageous cooperation than from confrontation. The Reagan administration, seen from here, appears to be set on a col-

lision course with the Soviet Union. Reagan's hostility to the pipeline has been known since he took office. What has been surprising has been his intransigence in a matter that was and still is open to conciliation.

On the eve of Reagan's visit, the news magazine Der Spiegel published a cover portrait of him above the caption, "The Unwanted Guest." It was an outrageous comment, such as had never before been aired against an American leader. Not even Leonid Brezhnev was so treated by the media when he came to West Germany.

The remark proved to be wrong. Reagan was greeted with an enthusiasm that reflects the depths of West German affection for America; the demonstrations staged against him were superficial. But the public mood has changed sharply. The alliance between the United States and West Germany, vital to the foreign policies of both, could be in jeopardy. Secretary Shultz faces the critical challenge of rebuilding the partnership.

The writer is editor of the Hannoverische Allgemeine Zeitung. This comment was distributed by International Writers Service.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Help in Return

For many years the Israelis have been the beneficiaries of much good advice from various British governments and the British press on how they should run their country and come to terms with their enemies. It is time Israel returned the compliment, what with all the difficulties Britain is experiencing.

I am sure that Mr. Begin's ideas on how the British should run their affairs would be welcome in London. The French would be next on the list of recipients of Israeli advice.

BERTHOLD WYLER,  
Jerusalem.

### Who Better?

Regarding "West Beirut in 1982 Is Like Tel Aviv in 1947" (HT, July 24): Bravo, L.F. Stone! Indeed, who should understand homelessness and exile better than we Jews? We must help the Palestinians re-find their homeland — not exterminate them.

CONSTANCE J. TOMBERG,  
Paris.

### The Insanity Defense

Regarding "Reasons Why Insanity Defense Makes Good Sense for Society" (HT, July 27): Those of us who had the privilege of studying criminal law with Alan Dershowitz learned that society's purpose in imposing criminal sanctions is not merely to punish wrongdoers or to express its own selfless need for retribution, but also to deter other anti-social acts by the same or other individuals.

While no one can dispute that the insanity defense is integral to any civ-

ilized society, it is surprising to find Mr. Dershowitz sentimentalizing on the "moral basis of the criminal law" and distinguishing between beings deserving "punishment" and causing requiring "control." This distinction is valid only if criminal penalties are equated with punishment, to the exclusion of other social goals.

ALISON LERRICK,  
Paris.

### Capitalism Challenged

It is not time, in the context of 30 million unemployed looking vainly for jobs and sufficient income, to draw the conclusion from the much talked about dispute over the Soviet gas pipeline that the sole remaining chance for capitalism in the West to survive a few decades more is to actively contribute to the economic consolidation and development of communist societies in the East? And that the sole alternative to this prospect seems to be, as it is seriously feared by a number of your contributors, to start a nuclear war?

And does not this — in spite of all "scientific" assertions about its being disproved by history — bear out the core of Marx's predictions about the inevitable future of capitalism?

K. CHAGLAR,  
Zurich.

### Manila's Squatters

Regarding "Shacks Give Way to City of Man" (HT, July 3): I am frankly confused as to what Pamela G. Hollis expects of a developing country — whether we ride the donkey, walk it, or carry it on our shoulders. In any case, it seems we

are blamed for even trying to come to grips with the massive task of nation building. The writer's unending criticism points up the deplorable conditions of Manila's illegal squatters and reproves the government for its efforts to relocate them.

The truth of the matter is that the government of the Philippines has embarked on a massive 10-year housing program to provide annually 10,000 new homes for the poor and the lower-middle classes. Much of the area that is being cleared of squatters is to serve as host sites.

The government has successfully embarked on agricultural reform, giving the land to the tenants; urban land reform is its next objective, to remove wealth and privilege from the landlords, and return the right of abode to every Filipino family.

JOSE A. ZAIDE,  
Embassy of the Philippines,  
Bonn.

### Nagle Remembered

John Rawson (Letters, July 21) neglects to mention the winner of the most prestigious British Open since the war — the Centenary Open won in 1960 by Ken Nagle, an Australian.

KEITH R. HARDIE,  
Caringbah, Australia.

Letters intended for publication, should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## JULY 31: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: 'Regenerator' of Egypt

LONDON — A grant of £50,000 was voted by the House of Commons to Lord Cromer in recognition of his great services in Egypt. Prime Minister Balfour said that Lord Cromer had raised Egypt from bankruptcy to prosperity and had reduced the burden of taxation per head 25 percent. He added in his tribute to the regenerator of Egypt that the Egypt of today is the work of our great man. Mr. W. Redmond opposed the grant in a passionate speech, saying that when Lord Cromer went to Egypt it was to carry out a declared policy of evacuation, but the British had been in that country for 24 years now. Was Lord Cromer to receive £50,000 because he had made Egypt into a British province?

### 1932: Poison Liquor Kills 15

NEW YORK — A plague of poison liquor such as has not impelled the city for some years was disclosed with the announcement that 15 men have been killed by "smoke" and that as many more are in critical condition. Five men were found dead in the streets of the lower East Side. Ten, picked up in the same district in various states of collapse, died at Belleville Hospital. Every available detective in the lower East Side has been mobilized with orders to find the source of the poison beverage. "Smoke," also known as the "Bowery Cocktail," is a mixture of raw alcohol and water, of a whitish smoky appearance, sold in up-and-coming East Side "joints" at a nickel a throw.

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'Mr. Habib's away, too. Is there anyone else you'd like to speak to?'

هكذا من الشمل



## ARTS / LEISURE

# \$3.25 Million Paid For Morse Painting

By Jo Ann Lewis  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Daniel J. Terra, President Reagan's ambassador-at-large for cultural affairs and founder of the Terra Museum of American Art in Evanston, Ill., has paid \$3.25 million for "Gallery of the Louvre," a painting by the 19th-century artist-inventor Samuel F.B. Morse. It is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a work by an American artist.

Terra bought the 4-by-9-foot painting from Syracuse University, which received it as a gift in 1884. He said that negotiations with the university began in March and that the deal was closed this month.

"Gallery of the Louvre," painted in the Louvre in 1832, depicts several Americans viewing 38 paintings in the museum's Salon Carré. Morse shows himself as teacher, leaning over a student's shoulder in the foreground; in the left corner are the novelists James Fenimore Cooper with his wife and their daughter, who was an art student of Morse's. Surrounding them are miniature reproductions of paintings by Rembrandt, Leonardo, Rubens, Raphael and Titian. The painting is in the tradition of "gallery" pictures painted between the 17th and 19th centuries.

The record price for an American painting sold at auction is \$2.5 million for Frederic Church's "Icebergs" in October, 1979, at Sotheby Parke Bernet.

"Gallery of the Louvre" was done 10 years after Morse's "The Old House of Representatives," now in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. Both were conceived as exhibition pieces that Morse hoped people would pay admission to see. Both failed to produce the expected income, leading Morse to refocus his attention on what had been a hobby in scientific research. He later produced the telegraph and the Morse code, which ultimately overshadowed his accomplishments in art.

Terra is a self-made multimillionaire and founder of Lawter International Inc., a chemical conglomerate. As finance chairman for Reagan's campaign, he raised \$21 million. Terra owns other record-price paintings, including "The Jolly Flatboatman" by George Caleb Bingham, which he bought at auction in 1978 for almost \$1 million. He and his late wife, Adeline, began collecting American art in the early 1950s, and in 1980 opened the Evanston museum. Terra recently acquired a prime corner on Michigan Avenue in Chicago, where a new museum is to be built to house the Morse and other paintings in the Terra collection.



Paul Delvaux's "Hommage à Jules Verne" mixes many of his unmistakable elements at the new Delvaux museum in Belgium.

## Drifting Through Delvaux's Dreamy Scenes

By Rona Dobson  
International Herald Tribune

SINT IDESBALD, Belgium — Dream-drunken women drift pale-faced and expressionless through surreal landscapes; a lighted, empty train stands in a forest, almost overpowered by ranks of tall trees pressing menacingly close; a Jules Verne professor, standing amid an unclad crowd, adjusts his pince-nez — are all imperiously, unmistakably Delvaux.

At the newly opened Paul Delvaux Museum, in a house by the sea near Ostend, such works are grouped in a casual procession that as much lacks of space as to propriety. Although it makes for an atmosphere of cocooned intimacy and separation from the world outside, there is no doubt that the paintings and other works would make a more gradual and reflective impact with more elbow room.

"Work is going ahead to double the space we now have, but we particularly wanted to open in time for the summer visitors," said curator Charles van Deun, who is also president of the Paul Delvaux Foundation and a nephew by marriage of the artist.

The foundation, after some discouraging tangles with bureaucracy, gave up plans to build a museum with public financing and instead bought a white Flemish house that most recently had been an *auberge*, renowned for its pancakes. "From signing the deeds through renovation to installation of the paintings and opening to the public took just two months," van Deun said. "My entire family helped out. They had to, or they would have forgotten what I looked like." Van Deun lives in the neighborhood and so was able personally to oversee the work and organize the hanging of the 29 works, all donated by Delvaux from his private collection, with the promise of more to come.

Paul Delvaux has long had his summer home near Sint Idesbald, a coastal village-cum-resort that in the 12th century was a thriving center for the flax trade with Eng-

land. Since it opened, Delvaux, who will be 85 in September, has been a regular visitor, dropping in several times a week and often having lunch at the museum cafeteria under an umbrella on the terrace. "I feel at home here," he said contentedly.

The tables and umbrellas on the terrace, the green garden, the proximity of the beach all add a special allure; even the perspective of arches over the straight, paved path from the front door to the garden gate seems pure Delvaux, lacking only a female apparition sleepwalking down its length with lamp or candle in hand. Visitors, oblivious of the painter looking on, march briskly toward the house.

Inside, the lighting is geared to the Delvaux atmosphere of mystery, stillness and night fantasies. The artist likes to create confusion by mixing incongruous elements. It is part symbolism, part pure puzzle-piece. Against a background of superbly structured temple columns and Roman hills, a nude reclines in the open on a French period sofa, a Brussels tram glides past.

Honey touches and evocative hints abound for those in the know: A night scene whose central figure is a demure, youthful nude — a model appearing in several works in this collection — shows a stretch of cobbled street, a house and distinctive street lamp from the part of Brussels where Delvaux lives. A little suburban train that weaves through the same district in light becomes part of the painter's landscapes, as in "Le Cortège," where women nursing oil lamps

flow in dreamy procession through a formal park, unaware of the train chugging beside them.

A Jules Verne character, Professor Lindenbrook, is a Delvaux regular, but the meticulous portraits of a thin-faced man in granny glasses and white coat is strictly Delvaux's private vision of him. "He collects all the Jules Verne books," said van Deun. "The family sometimes send him special copies they find with Verne's signature." The professor is always fully dressed among nudes that are often real-life portraits.

Delvaux men look on in smug security, armored in sober suits, at a stately parade of well-nourished, naked female flesh; but, despite their nudity, the women seem as decorously invulnerable as if surrounded by transparent walls. They are figures of awe, rather than erotic fantasy, occasionally accompanied by adolescent male nudes. Another frequent subject is Delvaux's lively skeletons, which van Deun called his favorites: "They are not dead bodies, just people stripped of flesh carrying on in a normal, human way."

The museum is open every day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

### Earliest Work From '20s

SINT IDESBALD (Reuters) — Delvaux did not turn to surrealism until the mid-1930s, when he was almost 40. The earliest work in the new museum is a view of a Brussels railway station in post-Impressionist style, done in the 1920s before the artist came briefly under the influence of such Flemish Ex-

pressionists as Constant Permeke and Gustave de Smet.

Delvaux said two "shocks" led him to surrealism: "The first was a chance visit to a wax museum at the Brussels Fun Fair. I had been painting for 10 years in an Expressionist, naturalist manner and suddenly these wax figures struck a chord in me. The second impact was the Giorgio de Chirico exhibition I saw in Paris, with its empty, silent suburbs inhabited by shadows. That was real poetry."

## U.S. Gives Back 2 Dürer Works To E. Germany

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The U.S. government has returned two Albrecht Dürer paintings "in remarkably good condition" to East Germany, 37 years after they disappeared from Schwarzburg Castle in U.S.-occupied Thuringia province, the East Berlin news agency ADN reported.

The paintings, done in about 1499, depict a wealthy Nuremberg citizen, Hans Tucher, and his wife, Felicitas.

A 78-year-old American lawyer, their last owner, told a New York appeals court that he had bought the works from a U.S. soldier in 1946 for \$450. The paintings are scheduled to be exhibited in Leipzig in September, ADN said.

## 2 London Exhibitions Celebrate Fine Drawing

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two large exhibitions — "A Century of Modern Art, Drawing from the Museum of Modern Art, New York" (Prints & Drawings Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, to Sept. 12) and "Hayward Annual No. 5: 1982: Fine Drawing" (Hayward Gallery, South Bank, to Aug. 30) — give us an opportunity here to examine the place of drawing in contemporary art.

Both selections define a "drawing" in the widest possible terms, the New York museum as "any unique work on paper," the Hayward as "a work of art that would otherwise be categorized as a work of art that is not a drawing."

The New York show of 190 drawings chosen by Bernice Rose, curator of drawings at MOMA, in consultation with Frances Carey, assistant keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum, is splendidly international, from 1881, Constantin Guys' drawing, "By George Street to a 1981, mixed media work, "Face Mask" by the American Bruce Nauman.

The Hayward show of 300 works, selected by three artists, Kenneth Armitage, Euan Uglow and Gillian Ayres, as well as Mark Francis of the Whitechapel Gallery and Frances Carey, from an open submission of more than 6,000, is exclusively works by living British artists, from the ink and watercolor "Aspects of H.M.S. Victory" by Charles Blackburn, born in 1914, to drawings by four artists born in 1960: Scott Kilgour, Anita Klein, Julia Haddon and Stewart Helm.

The New York show includes almost all the great names of modern art — Boccioni, Braque, Brancusi, Picasso, Chagall, Miró, Kandinsky, Groez, Tatin, Schiele, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Klee, Matisse. Three examples, by Gauguin, Epstein and Sheeler, illustrate the scope of draftsmanship.

Gauguin's drawing of "Meyer de Haan," which shows the Dutchman as a satanic figure, is no more than a working sketch for a painting made as a companion to a self-portrait as Lucifer, part of the decoration of Marie Henry's inn at Pont-Aven where Gauguin and his friends stayed when working in Brittany. The conte crayon drawing of a "Rock Driller" by Epstein is the outline of a concept, the moment of birth of his famous statue "The Rock Driller" (1913), now in the Tate Gallery here. Sheeler combines the precisionism for which he was famed with the surreal influence of his friends among the New York Dadaists in a "Self-Portrait" in which he portrays himself with the utmost delicacy, as a mere reflection in a window pane at night.

The British artists at the Hayward show themselves no less versatile and varied in their approaches. Nudes, portraits, landscapes and cityscapes there are in plenty.



Gauguin's "De Haan" (detail).

but more imaginative, exciting uses of drawing may be found, such as Louise Bourgeois' mixed media "In Love in Paris" and Laura Knubloch's charcoal "Nude 2."

These and many other drawings in this, so far the best of Hayward Annuals, show that, consciously or not, the contemporary British artist has learned what Odilon Redon (represented in the British Museum show with three stunning charcoal fantasies) so clearly understood: "There is a manner of drawing, which has been freed by the imagination from realistic detail, so that the artist may concentrate on representing ideas and ideals."

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**GERMANY**

## Christie's Sales Dip Reflects Auction Ills

By Soren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The end-of-season figures released by Christie's confirm the extent of a crisis that was forecast in this column a year ago. Christie's worldwide sales for the season ending today totaled £172.63 million (now about \$293.47 million), against £193.48 million for the 1980-81 season.

Nominally the drop is 10 percent. In real terms, it must be well over 15 percent given the contin-

£3.69 million in £4.845 million, mostly due to the United States, according to one Christie's source.

By and large, departmental breakdowns indicate that top-notch categories have been worst affected. Old master paintings — a definition that included the 19th century up to but excluding the Impressionists and other avant-garde trends later in the century — have dropped from £29.88 million in £25.138 million, and Impressionist sales nosedived from £29.437 million in £17.096 million.

### THE ART MARKET

ing inflation in the United States. Britain and some other European countries. The score at Christie's is better than at Sotheby's, which, owing to its particular management crisis, registered a nominal drop of 25 percent and for the first time in its history is not releasing a full report.

Although Sotheby's is still leading with net sales totaling £267 million, Christie's is clearly enjoying the situation. Its release gleefully points out that Christie's development program was entirely financed by the company's resources — a broad hint at Sotheby's indebtedness. It further congratulates itself for having cut the additional sale charge that buyers must pay on top of the knock-down price from 10 to 8 percent. The implication is that Sotheby's — which still charges 10 percent — lost some prospective vendors by being too greedy.

But none of this can gloss over the basic facts of the setback. Where Christie's does score a point against Sotheby's is in its outspokenness. Its detailed figures provide an insight into the pattern of the crisis that Sotheby's skimpy interim report does not.

The first noteworthy figures concern the comparative drop in the United States and Europe, where net sales totaled £67.585 million and £79.657 million respectively, compared with £74.03 million and £85.037 million last season. The deterioration was more marked in the United States, where the art market is traditionally more sensitive. The explanation that springs to mind — high interest rates — is probably the wrong one. These affect high-powered investors on both sides of the Atlantic.

The difference is not due to investors but to the medium-income category that buys for pleasure and seems to feel far more insecure in the United States than in Europe. One field, however, is spared by the American fit of depression — American paintings, up from £4.69 million last season to £5.148 million. This market has been booming in the past few years and is the last category likely to give in. For the time being, it has lost nothing of its momentum. Contemporary paintings, recovering from a previous depression, have risen spectacularly from

These figures can be read in many ways. The most obvious one is that great works are increasingly rare and that the enormous reserve prices slapped on the second or third-rate works that remain often turn buyers off — rightly so.

"We did not have the Poussin," said a highly placed Christie's source, referring to the £1.65-million masterpiece "Flight into Egypt" now owned jointly by the Simon Norton Foundation at Pasadena, Calif., and the Paul Getty Museum at Malibu. "But many world records were established." That's it in a nutshell: the record prices were paid, in a majority of cases, for paintings that were definitely not the artists' best.

### Reserves Unrealistic

Buyers are becoming painfully aware of this, and something has to give. Either the reserves go down or the buyers give up. This season, the latter option was the more frequent one, as reflected in the high bought-in ratio. Next season it will have to be the former. Reserves have become unrealistic and have to be slashed. It is no accident that the category that is most spectacularly up is one in which the highest quality still turns up at auction — Chinese and Oriental works of art. Net sales there have jumped from £5.2 million to £6.8 million.

The also applies in European porcelain, which progressed nominally from £5.2 million to £5.5 million, almost keeping up with inflation. The more favorable score registered by Far Eastern art is probably to be accounted for by the better economic situation of Hong Kong and Japan, the two main outlets for top-quality Chinese porcelain.

The overall image that emerges is of a market not much affected by the economy but hit by internal troubles. The supply crisis is a fundamental problem with no real solution. The art of the past, once put away in museums, is not replaceable. The idea that one category can be substituted for another is a myth produced by people more accustomed to considering manufactured products than art. People go on buying, but not at the same prices. Prices have to be readjusted, vendors' ambitions lowered, the whole structure thought out afresh.

That is exactly what is happening now.

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	High	Low	Close
Corncoats	61.93	61.49	61.5
Industrials	70.27	69.29	69.2
Transp.	52.90	52.09	52.0
Utilities	34.63	36.52	36.5
Finance	61.19	60.92	60.9

NYSE Most Active	
	Sales Cls
Heublein	1,403,308
Exxon	748,488
IBM	497,168
Schlumberger	460,960

Tony	414,000
NLT Corp	414,000
Centilica	367,000
Baker Intl	353,300
Tesoro Pet	340,700
SuperOil	330,000
Citicorp	220,700
ArizPub Svc	300,000
Mattei Inc	304,000
StdOilCal	297,000

Unpaid	299,300
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**Friday's NYSE Closing** 11:10  
 This includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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# Slurry Pipelines

## New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Works Committee, overriding vigorous opposition from the railroad industry, has passed legislation that would give developers of coal slurry pipelines the power to order the rail property sought for rights-of-way. A similar measure is pending in the Senate Energy Committee.

The legislation could provide a boost to pipeline activity and create new competition for the railroads, which have a monopoly on coal hauling in some areas. Although it is unusual for private companies to be given power of eminent domain, it has been a precedent. The nation's railroads once had eminent domain, and some utilities and pipeline companies have it now.

Coal slurry legislation, which has been introduced for 20 years, has at times cleared the House, but it has been blocked by Senate committees, and once it was even passed by the Senate. It has not yet become law. Its proponents say this year offers their best opportunity so far for success.

Approval of the bill in the House comes late Wednesday night, by a vote of 25-22, "an important step toward greater competition for the transportation of coal," said Carl Beggs, president of the National Coal Association. The odds that both houses of Congress will enact the measure in the current session appear to be slim, however, if only because working days remain on the lawmakers' calendar.

Eight slurry pipelines are now on the drawing board or in some stage of construction, industry sources said, with most of them designed to haul pulverized coal from the interior of the country to electric plants and seaports.

Lined up in favor of the coal slurry legislation are the pipeline operators, electric utilities, much of the coal industry and some summer groups. Lined up against it are the railroads, environmentalists, farmers and Western states that fear a drain on meager water supplies. Operating a slurry pipeline requires thousands of miles of water to move the pulverized coal.

The passage of railroad deregulation legislation in 1980, with its emphasis on competition, makes slurry pipelines a new factor in the coal-hauling business, said Edward R. Anthony, spokesman for the National Coal Association.

"Utilities and other coal customers often are captive to a railroad," he said. "So the pipeline is an alternative to other modes of transportation."

More than half of the electric power used in the United States comes from the burning of coal, he noted. "Transportation costs a large portion of the total costs of buying and using coal," he said.

Richard R. Briggs, executive vice president of the Association of American Railroads, argued that slurry pipelines would not generate new business and would merely replace railroads as the carrier, causing unemployment

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### Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Open High Low Settle Chg.									
U.S. Futures Prices									
Grains									
WHEAT									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.48	-.01				
Apr	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.48	-.01				
May	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.49	-.01				
Jun	2.50	2.51	2.50	2.50	-.01				
Jul	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.51	-.01				
Aug	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.52	-.01				
Sep	2.53	2.54	2.53	2.53	-.01				
Oct	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	-.01				
Nov	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.55	-.01				
Dec	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.56	-.01				
Prev. day's open	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22					
Prev. day's close	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22					
SOYBEANS									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
SOYBEAN MEAL									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
SOYBEAN OIL									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Corn									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.48	-.01				
Apr	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.48	-.01				
May	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.49	-.01				
Jun	2.50	2.51	2.50	2.50	-.01				
Jul	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.51	-.01				
Aug	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.52	-.01				
Sep	2.53	2.54	2.53	2.53	-.01				
Oct	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	-.01				
Nov	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.55	-.01				
Dec	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.56	-.01				
Prev. day's open	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22					
Prev. day's close	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22					
CORN MEAL									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
CORN OIL									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
CATTLE									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
FEEDING CATTLE									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
HOGS									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
PORK BELLIES									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
LIVESTOCK									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
METALS									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.34	-.01				
Prev. day's open	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
Prev. day's close	117.21	117.21	117.21	117.21					
COPPER									
S&B no minimum; dollars per bushel									
Mar	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.25	-.01				
Apr	4.26	4.27	4.26	4.26	-.01				
May	4.27	4.28	4.27	4.27	-.01				
Jun	4.28	4.29	4.28	4.28	-.01				
Jul	4.29	4.30	4.29	4.29	-.01				
Aug	4.30	4.31	4.30	4.30	-.01				
Sep	4.31	4.32	4.31	4.31	-.01				
Oct	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01				
Nov	4.33	4.34	4.33	4.33	-.01				

**ATHENS** — Greece's merchant fleet

Prospects in both the tanker sector, accounts for 37 percent of Greek registration, and dry cargoes, accounting 30 percent, will remain bleak for the rest of the year and probably most of 1983, he said.

Of ships laid up, 133, comprising 8.5 million tons, are tankers, while 349, totalling 1.5 million tons, are dry cargo vessels.

Sources close to the Union of Greek Shipowners said they saw no prospect of a recovery in the tanker market.

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies.

Profit	95.1	192.5	Dobson Ink and Chemicals	1927	1928
			William Kolton		
Year	1927	1928	Year	1927	1928
Revenue	1,450.00	1,022.00	Revenue	1,512.50	1,390.00
Profits	312.00	24.00	Profits	374.00	240.00
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Texaco Canada</b>					
2nd Gen.	1,692	1793	<b>Sumitomo Metal</b>		
Revenue	1,692	1,626	Year	1927	1928
Profits	1,000	907	Revenue	1,512.50	1,390.00
1st Half	925	907	Profits	374.00	240.00
Revenue	724	526	<b>United States</b>		
Profits	136.4	172.1	<b>Du Pont</b>		
<b>France</b>					
<b>ETC. International</b>					
2nd Gen.	1,692	1793	2nd Gen.	1,692	1793
Revenue	1,692	1,626	Revenue	1,692	1,626
Profits	1,000	907	Profits	1,000	907
1st Half	925	907	1st Half	925	907
Revenue	724	526	Revenue	724	526
Profits	136.4	172.1	Profits	136.4	172.1

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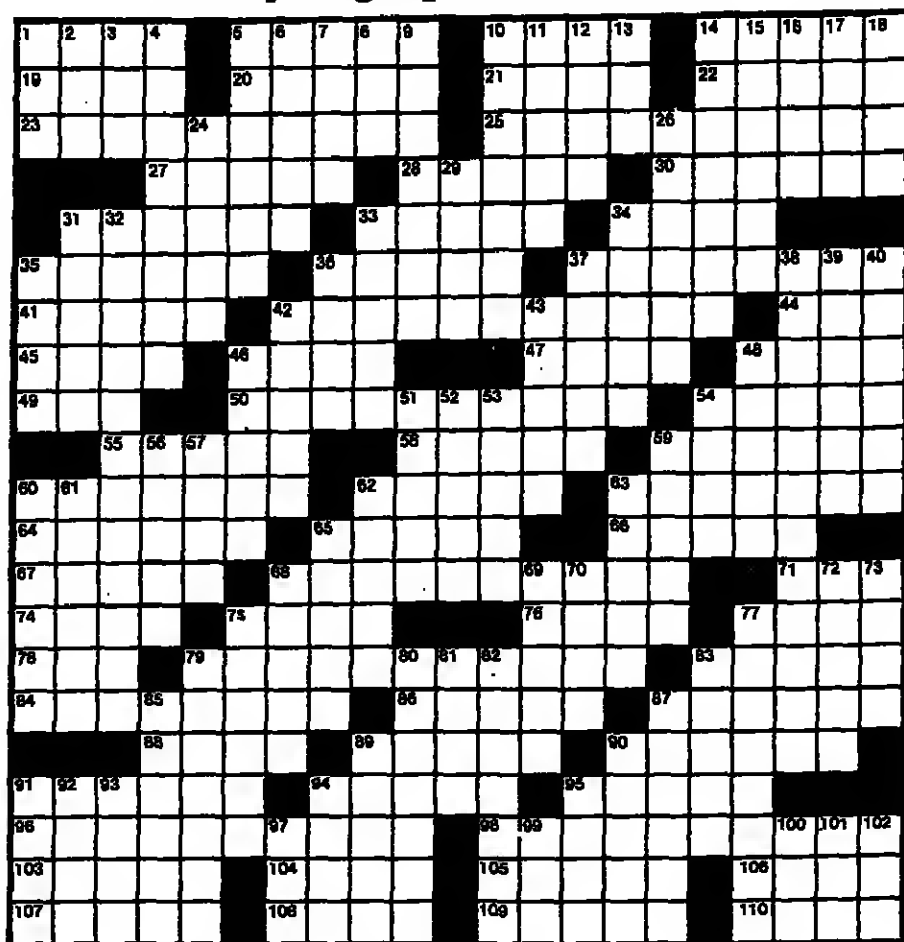






## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Body Language By Jeanette K. Brill



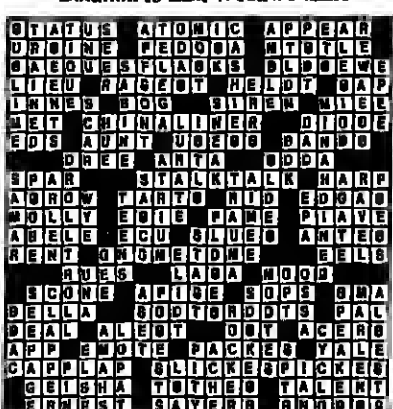
## ACROSS

- 1 Secular  
5 Discharge  
10 Abound  
14 At full speed,  
poetically  
19 Church  
20 Lethargy  
21 River or  
cartoonist  
22 Annuity, to  
Pierre  
23 Tec  
25 Intimidated  
27 Uneven  
28 Normand of  
silents  
30 Plenary  
31 R.R. reading  
matter in the  
40s  
33 Geometric  
figure  
34 "Swell,"  
1927 tune  
35 Parts of a  
grand  
36 Stylish shop  
37 Furniture  
pieces  
41 Monticles  
42 Vigorous  
physical effort  
44 Harper or  
Brenda  
45 Small  
whirlpool  
46 Pentacle  
47 Artificial:  
abbr.  
48 Guide  
49 Legal matter  
50 Decisive  
conflict  
54 Above: Prefix  
58 Must  
59 Set right  
59 Seal

## ACROSS

- 60 Illegal  
62 Set of verses  
63 Close friend  
64 Habituated  
65 Greek letter  
66 Age  
67 Smuggled  
68 Kind of fern  
71 Ammo  
material  
74 See, in  
reference  
books  
75 Contented  
sound  
76 Iowa college  
town  
77 On the briny  
78 Noted painter  
of birds  
79 Rosary bead  
83 Shoot of a plant  
84 Party game  
86 Poplar  
87 Leave  
88 Extremities  
89 Stair part  
90 Gambols  
91 Posture  
94 Split  
95 Arterial trunk  
96 Insincere  
agreement  
98 Daunt  
103 Foyt rival  
104 "a man  
with"  
105 Door sign  
abbr.  
106 Beloved of  
Rochester  
107 "Broom  
Hilda"  
cartoonist  
108 Only  
109 He played  
Belasco  
110 Feet

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DOWN

- 1 Cut off  
2 Timetable  
3 Abb.  
4 Aug. 13 in Italy  
5 On the fly  
6 "For whither  
thou..."  
7 Fleche weapon  
8 Oriental sauce  
9 Organ device  
10 Clerical chore  
11 Slipped a cog  
12 Organic  
compound  
13 Grimace  
14 Sandy  
15 Natural body  
passage  
16 Con

## DOWN

- 17 Where Caesar  
was borne  
18 Hawaiian state  
bird  
24 One sign of  
spring  
26 Command  
29 Down, to  
Drake  
31 Sly and nasty  
32 Snub  
33 Native Israeli  
34 Teach  
35 Lure feeder  
36 Duplicate  
37 Incubus, for  
one  
38 Taro

## DOWN

- 39 Erected  
40 Composed  
42 Ceremonial  
citron for  
Succoth  
43 Hogback  
46 Glutted  
48 Simoleons  
51 Adjusted a  
loom for  
weaving  
52 Gladden  
53 Turkish royal  
court  
54 Coarse hominy  
56 "...lovely as  
sandy"

## DOWN

- 61 Iroquoian  
Indian  
62 Bake eggs  
63 Court officer  
65 Vetches  
68 Sordini  
69 Misanthrope  
70 Kind of corner  
72 Approaches  
73 Bakery  
purchase  
75 Cater basely  
77 Seemed  
79 Grasping  
apparatus  
80 Artlessness  
81 Bone: Comb.  
form  
82 Modern British  
poet  
83 Partitions

## DOWN

- 85 More obtuse  
87 Plucky ones  
89 Kitchen utensil  
90 Octavus Roy  
91 Urban blight  
92 Lilliputian  
93 Vaulted church  
section  
94 Winter sight  
95 Italian wine  
center  
97 Enthusiasm  
98 "Mist,"  
1928 piano solo  
100 Nautical chain  
101 Prior, to  
102 Sparks or  
Rorem

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	22	19	61	Fair	
ALBANY	22	19	61	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	22	19	61	Fair	
ANKARA	25	17	11	Cloudy	
ATHENS	25	17	11	Cloudy	
AUCKLAND	14	11	52	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	27	21	29	Overcast	
BEIRUT	27	21	29	Overcast	
BELGRADE	26	19	16	Cloudy	
BERLIN	26	19	16	Cloudy	
BIRMINGHAM	26	19	16	Cloudy	
BUSAN	26	19	16	Cloudy	
BUSINESS ARIES	26	19	16	Cloudy	
CAIRO	33	23	72	Fair	
CAPE TOWN	25	17	11	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	25	17	11	Cloudy	
CHICAGO	26	19	16	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	24	17	11	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	26	19	16	Cloudy	
DAMASCUS	26	19	16	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	26	19	16	Cloudy	
EDINBURGH	26	19	16	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	26	19	16	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	26	19	16	Cloudy	
GENOVA	26	19	16	Cloudy	
HAMBURG	26	19	16	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	26	19	16	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	26	19	16	Cloudy	
ISTANBUL	26	19	16	Cloudy	
JERUSALEM	26	19	16	Cloudy	
LAS PALMAS	26	19	16	Cloudy	
LEON	26	19	16	Cloudy	
LONDON	26	19	16	Cloudy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

## UNCIVIL LIBERTIES

By Calvin Trillin. 206 pp. \$10.95

Ticknor &amp; Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

CALVIN TRILLIN, who since 1978 has been writing a "humor column" for the Nation, is quick to recognize the risks of his assignment: "In modern America, anyone who attempts to write satirically about the events of the day finds it difficult to connect a situation so bizarre that it may not actually come to pass while his article is still on the presses." What is even more bizarre is the very notion of humor in the solemn pages of The Nation, a contradiction in terms if ever there was one. Yet, as many of the four dozen pieces collected in "Uncivil Liberties" attest, Trillin has brought it off.

At the outset, Trillin defined the column as "a thousand words every three weeks for saying whatever's on my mind, particularly if what's on my mind is marginally ignoble." He granted himself some journalistic license: "I must admit that in these columns I haven't made a fetish of the old traditions of journalism—the tradition, for instance, of covering events only when they actually occur. . . . I am also free from whatever traditions journalism might retain in the area of fairness and civility." Thus well armed with wit and malice, he went right to work, conjuring up in his very first column "a remarkably prescient H.L. Mencken quotation that seems to have been making the rounds of Washington gossip circles lately."

"On those dark moments when I fear that the Republic has trotted before these weary eyes every carnival act in its repertoire, I cheer myself with the thought that someday we will have a president from the deserts of the Deep South. . . . The president's brother, a prime specimen of Boobus Columbianus Ruberico, will . . . gather his loutish companions on the porch of his White House to swirl beer from the bottle and snare over the head of the president's cousin, LaVerne, will travel the Hallelujah circuit as one of Mrs. McPherson's soldiers in Christ, praying for the conversion of some Northern Sodom's most Satanic pornographer as she waves his work well-thumbed—or all the yokes to gasp at. . . . The president's daughter will record these events with her box camera. . . . The incumbent himself, cleansed of his bumpkin ways by some of Grady's New South hucksters, will have a charm comparable to that of the leading undertaker of Dothan, Alabama."

That paragraph, in which Trillin can fairly be said to have out-McMenckened Mencken, became an instant classic—as well as a source for further irreverence in subsequent columns, in which Trillin took oo such weighty matters as journalistic credibility and the protection of sources, and reduced them to the puddles of silliness they so often can be. Wrapping himself in a mantle of feigned self-righteousness, he took on one-by-one the members of the press who questioned the authenticity of the Mencken quote, including one who clearly had found him out:

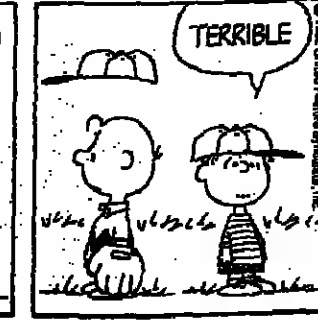
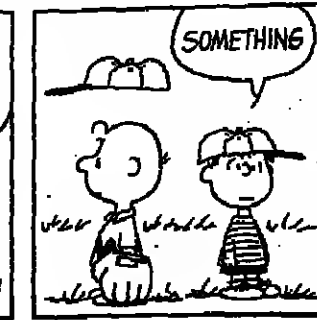
"When I told one of them, Theo Lippman Jr. of The Baltimore Sun, that I had seen the quotation typed on a piece of paper rather than printed in a book or magazine, he asked if the piece of paper had been in a typewriter at the time. Such are the excesses of skepticism that respectable members of our trade have been driven to in this post-Watergate era."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## Chopin Festival Is Scheduled

The Associated Press  
WARSAW — The 37th Chopin Festival, which attracts pianists from all over the world, will be Aug. 11-15 at Duszniki Zdroj in southern Poland, the news agency PAP said Friday.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.

Dear Fat Broad,

What do you do with a husband that has lousy taste?

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS



## BLONDIE



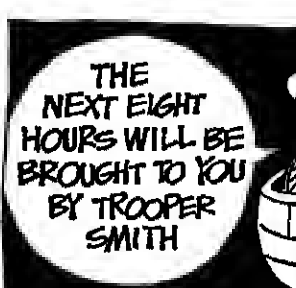
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

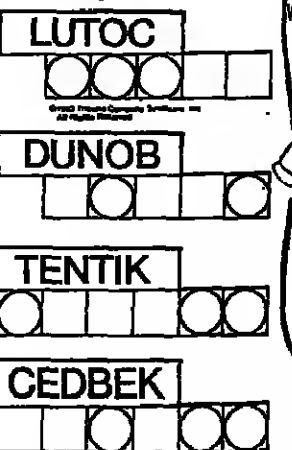


## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM Answer: How many skunks does it take to make a bad smell?—A "PHEW"

## THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

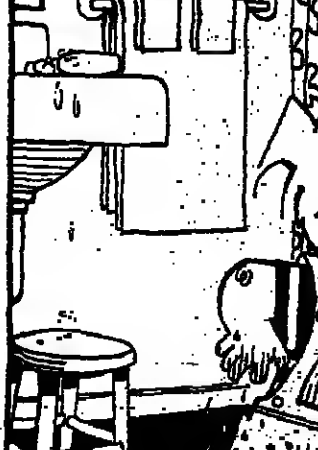


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM Answer: How many skunks does it take to make a bad smell?—A "PHEW"

## DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

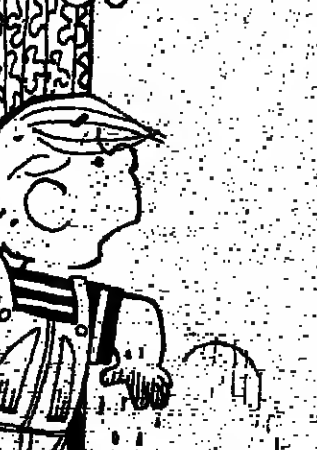


I MEAN, I'VE BEEN OUT OF WORK SINCE APRIL, AND...

I MEAN, I'VE BEEN OUT OF WORK SINCE APRIL, AND...

## WHAT YOU MIGHT GET WHEN AN ICICLE FALLS ON YOUR HEAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM Answer: How many skunks does it take to make a bad smell?—A "PHEW"

"MOM! WHAT AM I SUPPOSED TO WIPE MY HANDS ON? THERE'S NOTHING IN HERE BUT CLEAN TOWELS!"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris







## ART BUCHWALD

## 'Have a Lousy Day!'

WASHINGTON — The trouble with most people is that they never seem to leave well enough alone. The other day I said to H. Boyer Royal:

"Have a nice day."

"Are you asking me a question?" he wanted to know.

"No, I'm telling you."

"What business of yours is it what kind of day I have?"

"It really isn't of any business. As a matter of fact, I really don't care what your day is like. I was trying to say goodbye to you in a friendly fashion."

"Then why didn't you just say, 'Time is like a fashionable host, that slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand, and with his arms outstretched as he would fly, greets in the corner, welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.'"

"I don't know why I didn't say that," I told him. "It never occurred to me."

"People always tell you to have a nice day, but they never tell you how to have one."

"I imagine they assume that each person should know how to do it. A nice day to somebody may not necessarily be a nice day to another. The farmer may want it to rain; a lady who just bought a new hat may want it to shine. Having your kid away from home could be a nice day for some people, while others will settle for a parking place in town. When you tell someone to have a nice day, you're not responsible for how it turns out."

"Has it ever occurred to you," Royal said, "that when you tell someone to have a nice day you might be putting a curse on him?"

"I don't believe it has. Would you care to explain yourself?"

"Well, until you said it to me I wasn't giving any thought to what kind of day I was going to have. I was going to take it as it came. But now that you've planted the idea in my head, I'm going to keep thinking about it. When I return to my office I'll worry that Rosalie Caplan hasn't returned my call. I'll stew that Ann Bodner in personnel is working on a new 'reduction in

force' for the company. I'll wonder how much traffic I'll have to fight to get home. And when I get to the front door I'll be nervous about what mood my wife is in. I know the odds of having a nice day are stacked against me, but until you wished me one, I was able to ignore it. People should not say to anyone, 'Have a nice day,' when they don't know what that person is up against. It's like putting the evil eye on them."

"I believe you're reading too much into my goodbye," I told him. "When someone says, 'Have a nice day,' he is only wishing you good luck."

"Then why doesn't he say, 'May the road rise up to meet you and may the wind be always at your back, and may you get to heaven before the devil knows you're there?'"

"Because most people are in a hurry, and that takes too long to say, unless you're leaving an Irish bar. Why are you making such an issue of a simple thing like this?"

"I guess it's a question of sincerity. Everyone tells you to have a nice day. But how many people do you know who really care if you do or not?"

"Royal, you're a cynic."

"I am not. I know a department store, and they train their employees to say 'Have a nice day' to everybody."

"Well, wouldn't you rather have them say that than to tell you what's really on their minds?"

"No, I think people should level with you. They should tell you what's on their minds. How can you know them to trust when even the people who work in the post office tell you to have a nice day?"

"Well, Royal, I'm sure you realize that, when I wished you a nice day, I meant it from the bottom of my heart."

"How can I be sure you weren't just trying to get rid of me?"

"Because I never say it to somebody unless I truly like and admire them. If you don't want to have a nice day that's all right with me, too."

"There you go," Royal cried. "You're putting the evil eye on me again."

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## Are We Ready for Computer Operas?

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — I hope I am not being disloyal to my own culture when I confess that I do not understand the appeal of electronic games. I remain unmoved by the sight of one Pac person consuming another. The notion of tiny planets bustling about pretending to destroy other tiny planets fails to stir my competitive juices. And playing hockey or soccer on a small screen seems something less than an athlete's feat. To put it plainly: Computerized games strike me as the modern young wastrel's equivalent of hanging around the corner pool room or pitching pennies until all hours under the streetlights.

And yet, child of our time, I have for years been fascinated by computers, especially by their persistent efforts to turn themselves into sentient, creative individuals. It comes as a slight shock to realize that 25 years have gone by since Lejane Hiller, a chemistry professor at the University of Illinois, began working with L.M. Isaacson on programming the "Illiac" computer to compose music. The "Illiac Suite" and "Computer Cantata," among other titles, it was awful stuff, of course, but even a computer has to begin somewhere.

So, would it now surprise you to learn that computers are composing whole operas? Possibly not, since we have all seen computers doing much more wonderful things in those dazzling new sci-fi and comic-book movies. With my own eyes, I have watched a screen full of interlocking hexagons turn instantaneously into exploding parallelograms and back again. Not since I was given a kaleidoscope for my fifth birthday have I been so delighted and astounded.

## Flaky Revolving

Nevertheless, even a jaded observer might be taken aback to discover that computers at the University of Wisconsin under the guidance of Prof. Sheldon Klein, a linguist and professor of computer science, have composed the words and music for an opera entitled "Revolt in Flatland." The work is based on "Flatland," a 19th-century fantasy by Edwin Abbott about a two-dimensional world — an ingenious choice of subject, you must admit, for the flat screen of a computer terminal. And surely its intentional lack of depth cannot be held against "Revolt in Flatland" when so many fully staged operas by humans composed manage to achieve nothing better.

The cheerful world that computers have moved into the field of opera comes through an article by Kevin McKean in Byte, a computer trade journal. Despite C.P. Snow's famous complaint that scientists and humanists inhabit separate cultures and can barely speak to one another, Klein has been making serious efforts to close the gap. In the early 1970s he and his students devised a program that enabled a computer to write 2,100-word operatic scenes in 19 seconds each, and they followed with a program for creating Russian fairy tales. From there, it was a logical step to asking the computer to compose an opera.

The article explains: "A simulator generates the plot in a special symbolic language devised by the group, then translators turn the symbolic plot into words, music and moving pictures of the action." The music, we are told, was generated by an Apple computer; the other functions take place on a Terak. The simulation language, whose name is written as five vertical slashes and pronounced "bar-bar," is based on UCSD Pascal, one of many

**Already the computer has begun to point us toward golden horizons: A new program will automatically omit all boring scenes. A future populated by many extremely short works may be beckoning.**

languages in which computers and computer scientists converse among themselves.

It is difficult to guess from this brief description what Apple-generated music might sound like. But in theory computers can be programmed to write "music" in the style of any period. If you wanted something that sounds like Mozart, for instance, you would feed into the machine as many 18th century rules and practices as you can gather. The machine would digest all the parameters or variables given to it — rules of harmony and counterpoint, sonata and fugue forms, rhythmic formulas, modulations, and so on. It would then be able to give back sequences of notes that might with luck appear on paper like something Mozart dropped under his writing table.

## Might Resemble Music

The more sophisticated the computer and the program — and the more the results might resemble genuine music. This computer-generated score could then be performed on instruments of the program's choice. In well-equipped electronic-music laboratories, the more usual approach nowadays is to have computers produce the musical data and the sounds as well, through a digital-analog converter that can synthesize virtually any imaginable sound or combination of sounds.

For a couple of decades now, computers have had this capacity to generate what other computers might recognize as musical scores, and to pass on the data to synthesizers for translation into sound. For some time, too, computers have been able to string words and

elementary ideas together in ways that resemble stories or plots. It was only a matter of time before the computers would put their terminals together and compose an opera.

## Geometric Progression

Klein admits that "Revolt in Flatland" is not "Don Giovanni." In fact, he says, "I'm not keen on showing it because, to be perfectly frank, the music is superb but the action is quite dull." Does that disqualify it on today's opera market? Hardly. But the plot as spelled out by the scientist does seem to lack something: "Most of what's happening in the current version is that little squares and triangles and polygons are moving slowly from one house to another. The action only happens occasionally, when they meet." Klein is too modest, of course; I have seen half a dozen new operas recently that had duller scenarios and far less character motivation.

Already the computer-composer has begun to point us toward golden horizons: A new program being devised for "Revolt in Flatland" will automatically omit all boring scenes. A future populated by many extremely short operas may be beckoning. In fact, can we be certain what would result if the new "Flatland" program were to be put to work screening the standard operatic repertoire? Who knows how much would be left of, say, "Il Trovatore" or "Parsifal"? But at the moment, Klein admits, the "Flatland" program finds it difficult even to criticize or edit itself. "I don't know," he says, "but it could be five hours long, like a real opera, but at the end there would be nobody watching." At least the computer recognizes it has a problem.

Farfetched and naive though current theories of computer participation in the arts may seem, we must be careful not to dismiss the idea of educable and ultimately creative machines. Experimental projects such as the ones Klein and his students are carrying out may not lead anywhere we care to follow, but no serious attempt to figure out how the creative mind works is a trivial endeavor. Next time you're at Yale University, a researcher whose specialty is helping computers try to generate good narrative prose, explains her goal: "I'm trying to construct a model of what makes people creative. If my model is correct, then my program should be able to make up interesting stories."

A point to be considered, however, is that the computer must be programmed by human minds of the widest sympathies and artistic understanding or its narrative will remain forever a mechanical plot. There is never an excess of such gifted people. Perhaps, in some brave future, the production of art will be the province of the many humanoids working in disciplines, computers, and craftspeople who will remain as the builders of the Cathedral. But for now, my own attention to music or any other art has to be based on an implicit trust that there is an artist in there somewhere trying to express something. Sorry, but nothing else computes.

## PEOPLE

## Holden Gift Disputed

The actress Stefanie Powers is opposed to giving \$80,000 from the estate of William Holden to the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife, and she's fighting it in court. The money should go to Powers' own newly formed wildlife fund, she said in an appearance before Superior Court Judge Ronald E. Swearingin in Los Angeles. The actor, who died Nov. 16 at age 63, specified in his will that his executor award money from the sale of his interest in a game farm and safari club in Kenya to a charity that is "interested in the preservation of wildlife and the environment and, if it is possible, has ties to all interests in Africa and more specifically, the Republic of Kenya." Powers objected to the designation of the African Fund, the choice of the executor. She said she had met employees of the fund in Kenya and considered them "neophytes." Powers, a close friend of Holden's for several years, received a \$250,000 bequest in his will. She recommended that the \$80,000 go to the William Holden Wildlife Fund, which she has organized with the help and approval of Holden's partners in the Kenya game ranch. The judge made no immediate decision on her request.

Robert S. Mulliken, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist from the University of Chicago, is the 1983 winner of the United States' highest award in chemistry, the Priestley Medal, awarded annually by the American Chemical Society at the group's national meeting next March. The scientist, who worked on the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb, was awarded the 1966 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work on the motion of molecules. He has been at the University of Chicago for most of his academic career. Dr. Mulliken was named winner of the International Platform Association's 1982 Eleanor Roosevelt Award for her work with UNICEF and the International Rescue Committee. The award will be presented Aug. 6 during the association's annual convention in Washington.

When Michael Fagan slipped past Buckingham Palace security and into Queen Elizabeth II's bedroom three weeks ago, he might

have been paying a family visit. The Times of London Daily column reported that genealogists had discovered that one Patrick Fagan of County Kerry, Ireland, was the queen's great-great-great-great-grandfather. However, it said, there was no proof that Michael Fagan — who scaled a fence, climbed a drainpipe, entered the queen's bedroom and struck up a conversation with her July 9 before being led away — was related to Patrick.

Bob Hope, star of many "road" films with the late Bing Crosby, has a road he can call his own in northwestern Miami. The City Commission agreed to rename a stretch of Northwest Ninth Avenue "Bob Hope Road," at the request of the National Parkinson Foundation and the University of Miami School of Medicine. For 25 years, Hope has been honorary chairman of the Miami-based foundation, which is seeking a cure for Parkinson's disease.

Archibald MacLennan, in an interview shortly before his death, said he almost joined the Communist Party in the 1930s because he was infuriated by President Herbert Hoover's attitude toward the Depression. The poet, who was interviewed at his farm in western Massachusetts before his death earlier this year at age 89, told American Heritage magazine that he had "never seen anything that even remotely approached the misery and anguish and horror of the Great Depression. Things I thought just couldn't happen in a human society were happening." But he rejected communism, he said, because "down deep I had the communist conception of the relation of the state to the people is governed."

Liberman, who was known as Wladimir Valentinovich Liberman when he lived in Milwaukee as a boy, returned to give his first home-town concert in four years. In an airport news conference, the 63-year-old pianist, 63, spoke of his health and the wander he had gotten lost and wandered onto the grounds of the Wisconsin State Fair. Police found him and took him home in a motorcycle sidecar. "I thought that was terrific," he said. "I wanted to get lost every day."

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

<b>AMERICA CALLING</b> DOD 234-1, Translators, Messengers, Writers Box 6202, Oyster Bay, NY 11775, USA <b>LEGAL NOTICES</b> STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE 11th JUDICIAL DISTRICT In the Matter of: AARON N. RUBIN To: EMAD BOYARIE Notice is hereby given to you that (1) Between January 29, 1981 and March 1, 1981, a woman who was living with you in the State of Wisconsin, and (2) As a result of the pregnancy, a child named Aaron N. Rubin was born to you on November 26, 1981, in Madison, Wisconsin, USA. (3) A petition to terminate your parental rights to said child has been filed with the Circuit Court for Dane County, Wisconsin, USA. (4) A hearing on said petition is set for the date of August 10, 1982, at 10:15 A.M. in the Courtroom of the Circuit Court for Dane County, Wisconsin, USA. (5) You are hereby advised that if you fail to appear at said hearing, the Court may order that your parental rights to said child be terminated, and that said child be placed in the custody of the State of Wisconsin, USA. (6) You may wish to consult with an attorney and to have an attorney present at said hearing or other proceedings. If you desire to contest the termination of your parental rights to said child, you may ask the Wisconsin State Court to appoint a guardian ad litem for you. (7) If you wish to contest the termination of your parental rights to said child, you must file a written answer to the petition with the Circuit Court for Dane County, Wisconsin, USA, on or before August 10, 1982, at 10:15 A.M. (8) If you fail to file an answer, the Court may enter a judgment in favor of the State of Wisconsin, USA, terminating your parental rights to said child. 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